

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND
Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No. 1826.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

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THE THIRD LECTURE by W. M. THACKERAY, Esq., at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards Street, Portman Square, will be delivered on Monday Evening next, the 19th of January, at half-past Eight o'clock. Subject, "Steele and the Society in Queen Anne's time." Members have free admission, with the privilege of introducing a lady. Admission to non-members, 2s. 6d. A few reserved seats may still be obtained at 5s. each.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, 18, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI. LECTURES on the EXHIBITION. The Sixth Lecture of this Course, "On the Vegetable Substances used in the Arts and Manufactures, in relation to Commerce generally," will be delivered by Professor EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. &c., on Wednesday Evening, January 21st, at Eight o'clock.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION (with the collection of Materials, Patents, Processes, &c., connected with Architecture) is NOW OPEN from Ten till dusk, at the Portland Galleries, opposite the Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street. Admission, One Shilling, including a Catalogue; Season Tickets, including a Catalogue, admitting the holder from the 10th of January to the 18th of March, Two Shillings. Free Tickets may be had for Workmen on application at the Galleries. JAMES EDMESTON, Jun., } Hon. JAMES FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S., } Secs.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CXCHL,

was published on THURSDAY LAST.

CONTENTS.
I. GENIUS AND WRITINGS OF DESCARTES.
II. BISHOP PHILPOTTS.
III. RECENT PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.
IV. CHURCH MUSIC.
V. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.
VI. PALGRAVE'S HISTORY OF NORMANDY AND ENGLAND.
VII. ORDINANCE MAP OF SCOTLAND.
VIII. THE EXPECTED REFORM BILL.

London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—Members are informed that Part III. for the year 1850-51 will be ready for delivery on Friday, 16th instant. The first part for the current year being in progress, the subscriptions are requested to be paid as early as possible. A Prospectus of the Works issued by the Society can be obtained on application. WYATT PAPWORTH, Hon. Sec. 14A, Great Marlborough Street, Jan. 8, 1852.

THE "ART-JOURNAL" circulation approximates 30,000. Advertisers are respectfully informed that in all future Numbers the Advertising Sheet will be limited in its extent. This exclusiveness must considerably enhance the value of Advertisements inserted in the "Art-Journal," and, of course, renders early engagements for space absolutely necessary. Advertisements for February No. should be addressed to Mr. CLARK, "Art-Journal" Office, 8, Wellington-street North, on or before the 29th inst.

THOM'S IRISH ALMANAC AND OFFICIAL DIRECTORY for 1852, is now published, containing, with the usual information—The Statistics of Ireland: its Revenue, Expenditure, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Fisheries, Education, Crime, Valuation of Property, Banks, Poor Law Unions, &c.; the Census of 1851; Emigration from Ireland; progress and present state of Irish Railways, &c.—Irish Peerage and Baronetage Directory.—Government Offices' Directory.—University, Scientific, and Literary Directory; with the Statutes, By-Laws, and Regulations of the Queen's University, and Courses of Study, to be pursued for obtaining Degrees.—Ecclesiastical Directory: List of the Clergy of the Established Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Presbyterian Bodies, &c., revised and corrected by the highest Ecclesiastical authorities.—County and Borough Directory: Lists of Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Magistrates, and Official Authorities; with statistical information, and a general Index to the Lieutenancy and Magistracy of Ireland. Longman and Co., Paternoster Row, London. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh. Alex. Thom, 87 and 88, Abbey Street, Dublin.

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The first letter of the first volume is dated in 1742, the year which witnessed the fall of Sir Robert Walpole. Never has the House of Commons witnessed scenes of such stirring excitement as during that last session of the long rule of the Whig statesman. For years his power had been declining, and the opposition becoming more and more formidable. To Pulteney and Carteret, personal rivals of the minister, and to the old Tory and Jacobite party, were now added a crowd of discontented Whigs, known by the name of the Patriots, and a band of young politicians, the Boys, as Walpole called them, who denounced

with the ardent indignation of youth the tyranny and corruption of the cabinet. One by one the ablest of Sir Robert's coadjutors had joined the opposition. Nor did he make any effort to keep them. Between passive submission to his ascendancy, and open hostility, he suffered no middle position. Those who would not obey might oppose. And when the new parliament met for the session of 1741-42, not only were the numbers nearly balanced on the two sides of the house, but every man of mark, of all political parties, appeared in the ranks of opposition. Hostility to Walpole was their only bond of union, nor was it possible for any question of general policy to be discussed without causing schism in so motley an assemblage. This had latterly been the sole safety of the minister. But now it was openly resolved to postpone other business till the removal of Walpole was effected. As soon as the house met, Onslow was allowed to retain the speakership, but the opposition proposed Dr. Lee against the government candidate, as Chairman of Committees. They carried the day by four votes, the number being 242 to 238. "You have no idea," says Horace Walpole to Horace Mann, "of their huzza, unless you conceive how people must triumph after defeats of twenty years together." Night after night, in the beginning of that session, the struggle was continued. The election petitions gave repeated occasion of division. Once, in a house of five hundred and eight members, the minister had but a majority of three. The Westminster election proceedings raised a storm of unpopularity out of doors. Some of Walpole's friends began to waver, and his most powerful ally, the Duke of Newcastle, proved treacherous. At length an election vote, lost by sixteen, determined his resignation, and he retired into private life as the Earl of Orford. This victory was the breaking up of the opposition. The object for which they had united themselves being effected, they could no longer keep together. Walpole had, before his retirement, skilfully sowed new seeds of dissension. Of the feeble and confused attempts to construct a new administration, the details need not here be given. For the next two years the political changes are records of intrigue, jealousy, and disappointment. No section of the opposition was strong enough to retain office. By William Pitt and his friends the influence of Walpole with the King was courted, and they undertook to screen him from the threatened impeachment. Pulteney and Carteret were the leaders of greatest influence, and between them the question of power came to rest. The King was partial to Carteret; and of the two, Walpole hated Pulteney the most heartily. He soon after had his revenge, in seeing his old rival, like himself, raised to the peerage as Earl of Bath. "Pulteney," said Lord Chesterfield, "shrunk into insignificance and an earldom." Orford went up to him the day he took his seat in the Lords, and said "Here we are, my lord, the two most insignificant fellows in England." Carteret, now Lord Granville, succeeded in forming an efficient ministry. But his temper and habits rendered him unfit for retaining power. "Carteret," says Horace Walpole, "is never sober; his rants are amazing, but so are his parts and his spirit." His period of office was called "The Drunken Administration." To his intemperance were added pride and imprudence, fatal to a public man. "England can only be

governed by corruption," he openly asserted. When Judge Willes came to speak to him about some appointment, "It is my business," he said, "to make kings and emperors, and to maintain the balance of Europe. What is it to me who are made judges or bishops?" "Those who want to be judges and bishops will apply to those who will condescend to attend to such business," was the sagacious reply. And in the Duke of Newcastle there was one ready by his assiduous attention to gain popularity. Granville's influence declined, and the attacks of Pitt and other expectant patriots hastened his dismissal. Lord Orford busied himself in these movements, though silently, for fear of the people. He was living at Richmond, but he used to come in at night to the house of a Mr. Fowle, a Commissioner of Excise, in Golden-square, where he met the King's confidential page, and aided the counsels. With his sanction the 'broad-bottom administration' of the Pelhams was formed, so called from the number and variety of interests comprehended in it. With Newcastle, and his abler brother, Henry Pelham, were associated Harrington, Bedford, Chesterfield, Pitt, as Paymaster of the Forces, Fox, as Secretary at War, Murray, as Solicitor-General, and among others, George Grenville, as a Lord of the Admiralty.

From the close of 1744 until the death of Henry Pelham in 1754, there were few political movements of any importance. It is one of the duller decades in all parliamentary history. Occasional changes in certain offices there were, but there were no opposing parties, nor any differences of opinion to give rise to division. "We must not forget," wrote Newcastle to his brother, "all we said to keep Granville out." In February, 1746, Pulteney and Carteret made a last attempt at office, of which this notice appears in a letter of Colonel Lyttelton to one of the Grenville family abroad, and an accompanying foot-note. We quote it as a fair specimen of the manner in which Mr. Smith has performed that part of his editorial duties:—

"The Cabinet and other our Governors, who had laid down, have retaken their parchments, so that my Lords of Granville, Bath, Winchelsea, Carlisle, Bathurst, Sandys, &c. stand a fair chance of being in opposition, unrespected the rest of their lives, as the present ministry will in all probability be much confirmed and strengthened by this weak effort of those infant Atlases, Bath and Granville, whose backs must have been broken by the burthen, had they had strength to lift it fairly on their shoulders."

To which passage this explanatory foot-note is subjoined:—

"It was at this juncture, and in consequence of the intrigues of Lord Granville and Lord Bath, and the King's absolute refusal to make Pitt Secretary at War, that the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Pelham, and the whole of the Cabinet and Chief Officers of State, sent in their resignations, and the King endeavoured to form an Administration with Lord Bath at the head of the Treasury; Lord Granville, Secretary of State; Lord Winchelsea, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Carlisle, Lord Privy Seal, &c. Lord Granville, it is said, had actually kissed hands upon his appointment, but in less than forty-eight hours the new Ministers found there was not the slightest chance of making a successful stand against so powerful an opposition. The King was therefore obliged to send to Mr. Pelham, and desire him and his colleagues to return to their employments. Mr. Pitt was made Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and soon after appointed to the lucrative office of Paymaster of the Forces, and at last, by the force of

his genius and talents, acquired in the highest degree the favour and confidence of his sovereign."

Apart from the political matter of the 'Grenville Papers,' they abound in allusions, historical and classical, highly acceptable to literary men. A few notes, without connexion, and in the casual way in which they occur in the letters themselves, we may here present as examples. The first correspondent of George Grenville is Viscount Cornbury, eldest son of the fourth Lord Clarendon, who dates his letters from Cornbury Park, the seat of the great Clarendon. It was this young nobleman to whom Bolingbroke addressed his letters 'on the Study and Use of History,' and whom Pope complimented in the lines:—

"Would you be blest? despise low joys, low gains;
Disdain whatever Cornbury disdains;
Be virtuous and happy for your pains."

He died young, before having any opportunity of distinguishing himself in public life. Grenville's reply to Lord Cornbury drew a letter from William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, who was there on a visit. He says he had just left Hagley, where he had spent three days most agreeably with Lyttelton and Pitt. "Pope," he adds, "is at Bath, perched upon his hill, making epigrams, and Lord Hervey—would you believe it?—is writing libels upon the king and his ministers." In another letter we find notice of Thomson the poet at Hagley, where he was a frequent guest. Lord Lyttelton got him his pension, and Thomson has recorded his gratitude by some lines in the 'Castle of Indolence,' descriptive of his friend and benefactor. On the 3rd of January, 1756, Pitt writes to Grenville, congratulating him on the birth of a son, "who will one day love and help to serve his country." This was Thomas Grenville, who lived till 1846, dying at the age of ninety-one, and bequeathed to the British Museum his magnificent library, thereby "serving his country" as usefully as many warriors or statesmen have done. Not far from Montague House, now the site of the British Museum, was Bedford House, which stood to the north of what is now Bloomsbury-square. In a letter from Mrs. Grenville to her husband, April 20, 1756, she says, "I heard yesterday that the Bishop of London withdraws his pretensions to the interruption of the Duke of Grafton's road, so that it is once more confidently said that the Duke of Bedford will be defeated." This road, which the Duke of Bedford objected to, because of the dust it would make, and the interference with his country prospect to the northward, was 'the New Road' from Paddington to the City, running at that point near the gardens of Bedford House. A curious reference occurs to another London locality, St. James's Park, in a letter of Mr. Jenkinson, in 1759:—

"The only particular that is worth sending you is a very silly action of Lady Coventry, who having been insulted in the park, Sunday was se'nnight, the King heard of it, and said, that to prevent the same for the future he would have a guard. Upon this foundation her ladyship ventured boldly again into the park on Sunday evening, but she was attended with two Sergeants of the Guards in front, with their halberds, and no less than twelve followed her. The whole guard was ready to have turned out if there had been occasion, and the Colonel of the Guard in waiting kept at the proper distance: with this ridiculous parade she walked there from 8 of the clock to 10; and as all this could not prevent the mob from having curiosity, some impertinent things were still uttered, though at some little farther distance, and some of Field-

ing's men that attended took up the most troublesome."

This lady was the celebrated beauty, Maria Gunning. 'Fielding's men' were the police of that day, Sir John Fielding, half-brother of the novelist, being then Bow-street magistrate. In another place occurs a correspondence between Sir John Fielding and the Home Secretary, relative to the frequent robberies round London, and the need of a horse patrol being organized. The worthy magistrate transmits a list of robberies committed within a few days, in consequence of which he had sent, the night before he wrote—

"A foot patrol, consisting of a peace officer and three assistants, into the fields near Tyburn and Tottenham-court-road, to search the ditches where footpads have lately infested. Before they got out of the coach which carried them to the spot, they narrowly escaped being murdered by three footpads, who, without giving them the least notice, fired two pistols immediately into the coach, but, thank God, without effect. Two of them were afterwards taken, though not before one of them was dangerously wounded; all which circumstances might, I am convinced, have been prevented. There is nothing I so sincerely lament as the want of opportunity of convincing Mr. Grenville of the amazing importance of the police to government; for, notwithstanding his most laudable resolution not to lay any permanent expense on the crown that can be avoided, yet I am sure that he will never spare any necessary expense when public good is the object."

Among the list thus forwarded are such cases as these:—

"Francis Walker, master coachman, of Nag's Head Yard, Oxford, the driver of No. 325, robbed on Tuesday night, by two or three footpads near Paddington, of his watch and money, and two ladies of their purses."

"Mr. Jackson, of Great Queen-street, robbed in one of the Hampstead stages, near Kentish Town, by a single highwayman."

The whole number of the horse patrol at that time was eight, and two in addition were considered sufficient to cover the necessary ground. The annual expense was about 75*l.* each guard. Sir John Fielding, although blind from his youth, was a most active and efficient police magistrate.

Two other memorials of old London ways are suggested in the following extract of a letter of one of Mr. Grenville's correspondents in 1756—ballad-singing and post-office espionage.

"This morning I heard the whole city of Westminster disturbed by the song of a hundred ballad-singers, the burthen of which was 'To the block with Newcastle and the yard-arm with Byng.' Their music alarmed my devotion enough to draw from me many a hearty Amen. I repeat it again here, and as I think it very probable that a letter from me to you will be opened at the Post Office, in order to inform his Grace what my dispositions to him are, I will subscribe my name in capitals. It is then no other than that of his determined enemy, and your determined and very affectionate friend, —JOHN POTTER."

The ballad-singers of London were in those days no unimportant political body, and in the 'Grenville Papers,' as in other contemporary memoirs, many records appear of the influence exerted through these popular manifestations. The press was yet comparatively a feeble power among the masses; but where few could read all could listen, and songs told with stronger and more lasting power than speeches. It is only when we remember this that the force of Fletcher of Saltoun's remark is felt, as to "letting who list make the laws of a country if he might

make its ballads," or the boast of a statesman who said he had finished the revolution by his song of 'Lilli-bullero.' The reference in Mr. Potter's letter to the Post-office shows a state of matters of which many other proofs occur in these volumes. In one letter, Earl Temple says, "I make it a rule not to agitate any matter of a political nature by the *post*, that Argus with at least a hundred eyes, yet, whilst my thoughts agree with Government, I may venture to hazard this subject even to that inspection."

But we return from this digression on the miscellaneous contents of the 'Grenville Papers,' to our political narrative.

Under the Pelham administration everything went on smoothly for several years. It was the system of Walpole revived, without the autocracy of the minister. Not by force, but by art, were the incongruous elements kept from discord. Nor were there any external events to cause trouble. The Jacobite party had been destroyed by the defeat at Culloden. A few Tories were now even admitted to office. The death of the Prince of Wales, father of George the Third, removed another cause of possible faction. In 1752-3, with peace abroad, there was at home not a vestige of disaffection. But the death of Henry Pelham next year broke this tranquillity. "Now I shall have no more peace," was the old king's exclamation when he heard of it. Again, as after Walpole's removal, there commenced a succession of ministerial plots and counter-plots, and a series of ever-changing political arrangements, in which no great questions of policy, home or foreign, were involved, but arising chiefly from personal and party intrigues. The Hanoverian troops, and the subsidizing of foreign powers, were great subjects of occasional dispute; but the same men, who in opposition loudly condemned, were silent or approved of the Treasury benches. In a debate, it was not unusual to see the great officers of the Government divided, and to hear the Secretary at War denouncing with great vehemence some suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Smollett, who, as a paid pamphleteer of the day, was well versed in these political squabbles, has some just remarks on them in his history. "After all," he says, "if we divest many of those speeches of their passionate tropes and declamatory metaphors, which the spirit of opposition had alone produced, we shall find very little left for the subject of dispute, and sometimes be puzzled to discover any material source of disagreement." Among the 'Grenville Papers' there is a 'Narrative,' by George Grenville, of the chief changes in the administration during the two years after the death of Pelham:—

"In March, 1754, Mr. Pelham died. Mr. Pitt was at this time at Bath extremely ill, and reported to be in the utmost danger. Notwithstanding the intercourse and intimate union that had been before between the Duke of Newcastle and him, that intercourse and cordiality was diminished before Mr. Pelham's death. A great degree of coldness had arisen between Mr. Pitt and Sir George Lyttelton, of whose communication and friendship with the Duke of Newcastle Mr. Pitt had expressed much jealousy. In this situation the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke applied to Sir George Lyttelton to know the sentiments of Mr. Pitt, Lord Temple, and myself, with regard to the arrangements then to be taken; but Mr. Pitt by letter, and Lord Temple and I by frequent declarations to Sir George Lyttelton, desired to speak for ourselves whenever the occasion should require it."

"No promotion was destined for Mr. Pitt upon this occasion. The first intention was to make Mr. Fox Secretary of State in the room of the Duke of Newcastle (made First Lord of the Treasury), and Mr. Legge Chancellor of the Exchequer; but a dispute arising between the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Fox with regard to the management of the House of Commons, Mr. Fox declined the office, and Sir Thomas Robinson was appointed Secretary of State.

"Sir George Lyttelton had pressed Lord Temple, with whom he then lived in friendship, to know what he desired; but Lord Temple declining to give any answer, Sir George Lyttelton informed the Duke of Newcastle that he was satisfied his view was the Garter, and therefore no offer was made to him.

"Mr. Pitt, notwithstanding he was so ill as to have been reported dead, wished to be Secretary of State, and complained that Mr. Fox, Sir Thomas Robinson, and Mr. Legge, had all been put over his head.

"The dispute which Mr. Fox had with the Duke of Newcastle had produced ill blood between them, and Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox both agreed in resisting the Duke of Newcastle's plan of governing the House of Commons. This brought them nearer together, and in some degree united their interests for the present against the Duke of Newcastle.

"At the opening of the new Parliament, in November, 1754, they both attacked Sir Thomas Robinson, and many occasions were taken to mark their discontent. Lord Temple was in the same system, but Sir George Lyttelton declined taking any part in it, which augmented the former coldness and indisposition towards him.

"I joined with them, and gave them all the assistance I was able in the House of Commons, though I had personally no complaint, and in private dissuaded Mr. Pitt (who had just married Lady Hester) from pushing things to extremities.

"Towards the end of the session of Parliament of the year 1754-5, Mr. Fox, then Secretary at War, was appointed of the Cabinet Council, notwithstanding which he expressed the most earnest desire to continue his communication with Mr. Pitt and his friends, professing that his views and ideas were still the same. But this distinction in their situation determined Mr. Pitt to put an end to the intercourse that had subsisted between them, which he did by an explanation with Mr. Fox at Lord Hillsborough's, in which he told him that the road they travel was so different, it was impossible for them to go on together, but that he should be very glad to meet him at their journey's end. Thus we continued at variance with the Administration, though still in office, and by this explanation detached from the Duke of Cumberland and Mr. Fox; after which, in a very short time, a new scene was opened, by a message delivered by Sir Richard Lyttelton to Mr. Pitt and us, communicated to Sir Richard through the channel of Lord Bute from the Princess of Wales, desiring to know the state of our connexion with the Duke of Cumberland and Mr. Fox, and whether we were at liberty to enter into the closest engagement with Leicester House."

Then follows an account of the opposition got up in connexion with the Leicester-House party, of which Mr. Pitt took the vigorous lead in the House of Commons. Many of the letters also throw light on the political transactions of this period. The connexion of Pitt by marriage with the Grenville family, alluded to in the foregoing narrative, renders the correspondence from this date more valuable and important. Of the family and political relations of the Grenvilles further account may be here introduced.

The two brothers whose correspondence chiefly forms the present work, were the eldest surviving sons of Richard Grenville, Esq., of Wotton, by his marriage with Hester Temple, sister and co-heir of Sir Richard

Temple, Viscount Cobham, of Stowe, to whose peerage she succeeded by special remainder, at his death, in 1749, and was soon afterwards advanced to the title of Countess Temple. Richard Grenville, the eldest son, was born September 26, 1711. He entered Parliament for the borough of Buckingham, at the general election in 1734, and in subsequent Parliaments, as one of the knights of the shire for Buckingham county. He succeeded to the earldom of Temple, and the estates of Wotton and Stowe, in 1752. Two years after, in 1754, his only sister, Lady Hester Grenville, was married to William Pitt. It was this connexion which gave to the family much of its political influence. Lord Mahon, in his history, says, "From this time the Grenville family—flourishing both in its main stem and its branches, and sur-named by those who envied and opposed it, 'the Cousinhood'—has continued to play a conspicuous and important part on the scene of politics. A writer of our own day has computed that within the space of fifty years three first Lords of the Treasury, three Secretaries of State, two Keepers of the Privy Seal, and four First Lords of the Admiralty, were appointed from among the sons and grandsons of the first Countess Temple. The friendship between Lord Temple and Pitt was intimate, and in 'the great Commoner's' administration his brother-in-law took an active though not very conspicuous part. He was for a short period First Lord of the Admiralty, and then Lord Privy Seal, which he held until after the accession of George III. Pitt went out in October, 1761, on the question of war with Spain. Temple then became one of the active leaders of the opposition to Lord Bute, and he was not only a political supporter, but an intimate friend of John Wilkes. For this he was, in 1763, deprived of the lord-lieutenancy of his county, which he had held for five years. He never again accepted office, but continued to take active part in public affairs. He quarrelled with Pitt in 1766, at the time of his becoming Earl of Chatham, but they were reconciled two years afterwards, and acted zealously together in most political questions. He died September 11th, 1779." The editor of the 'Grenville Papers' speaks of the high services rendered by Temple to Pitt. Macaulay says that "he was Chatham's evil genius," and speaks of "his turbulent and unscrupulous character, his restless activity, and his skill in the most ignoble tactics of faction." The letters now published do not increase our estimate either of his worth or his abilities. Yet he had some fine and generous dispositions, of which many evidences in these 'Papers' occur. Of his friendly kindness to Wilkes we shall afterwards have occasion to speak. In 1755, when Pitt was dismissed from the Paymastership of the Forces, Temple wrote a note to Lady Hester, delicately asking her "to use her interest with Mr. Pitt to give his brother Temple leave to become his debtor for a thousand pounds a-year till better times." Here is Pitt's reply:—

"November 22, 1755.

"Words are not made to express the sensations of my heart on the kind and noble friendship which my dear Lord Temple pours upon us, but as silence is impossible, though language is ineffectual, I will say in a word, that I am more yours than my own, and that I equally love and revere the kindest of brothers and noblest of men. Ever, ever, your devoted,

W. PITT."

The dismissal of Pitt was in consequence

of his speech in the debate on the Address, when he declaimed against the continental subsidies, and when he compared, in an often-quoted passage, the recent coalition of Newcastle and Fox to the confluence of the Saone and the Rhone. It was in the same debate that Gerard Hamilton delivered that single speech which had gained him such celebrity. The two friends, Temple and Pitt, before long held the reins of government, but the hostility of the King, and the feeble support of the Commons, rendered their administration a brief one of a few months. The trial of Byng was one of the most notable events by which it was marked; and there are many documents about him in these volumes. Pitt tried to save him, but the King would not listen to proposals of mercy, and the people clamoured for vengeance. Of the King's repugnance personally both to Pitt and Temple, many curious statements are recorded. He said to Lord Waldegrave, "The Secretary makes me long speeches, which possibly may be very fine, but are greatly beyond my comprehension, and his letters are affected, formal, and pedantic. But as to Temple, he is so disagreeable a fellow that there is no bearing with him. When he attempts to argue he is pert and sometimes insolent; when he means to be civil he is exceedingly troublesome, and in the business of his office he is totally ignorant."

Here, for the present, we must break off, reserving for another notice some account of the chief events in which Temple took part during the brilliant administration of Pitt, towards the close of the reign of George the Second. Of the political career of George Grenville we shall then also speak, especially during the time of his being First Lord of the Treasury. To the history of that part of George the Third's reign the Grenville papers are an important contribution.

Recollections of a Literary Life; or, Books, Places, and People. By Mary Russell Mitford. Bentley.

UNDER an attractive title, Miss Mitford has given to the world a pleasant book; three interesting, genial, not uninteresting volumes; light enough to grace the drawing-room table; solid enough to claim a more permanent place on our library shelves. This is no small commendation of a book. Of the many frail bottoms daily launched on the wide ocean of the press, few, comparatively, set sail with a more favourable breeze and tide. One alteration, however, is seen to be needed, as soon as the vessel quits the stocks. In these days of literary piracy, we will not impute to the trim bark the grave charge of sailing under false colours. But unquestionably she has been inappropriately christened. Of the two ensigns hoisted, the more prominent is the less true: of the two titles, the *alias* is the more correct. If the reader look for personal reminiscences of the chief *literati* of the age, his expectations will hardly be realized; but if his appetite can be allayed by a miscellaneous collection of literary dainties, then assuredly here he may regale himself.

The 'Recollections of a Literary Life' contain but little of piquant anecdote or peculiar traits of character, few novelties in the history of celebrated persons or things, no startling revelations of family secrets. Miss Mitford cannot be said to have thrown any very new or strong light on her subject; she unlocks no hidden recesses of the philosophy of litera-

ture; she presents to us no picture of genius in fresh aspects; she unravels no mystery in the tangled web of the mind.

On the other hand, she does give us much that is most acceptable. She tells many incidents of her own history in a simple and lively style; from her early love of Percy's 'Reliques,' and her first appearance in the character of Infant Phenomenon, to the peaceful evening of her life, in her charming cottage home amid the picturesque beauties of Berkshire, in the bosom of the smiling valley of the Thames. Numerous are the friends, known to the Muses, to whom we are introduced; many and varied are the pilgrimages we make with her to shrines hallowed by departed greatness or living worth. We visit the palaces and castles of the noble and renowned, the mansion of the statesman and modern Mæcenas, the cottage and rural haunts of the poet. The neighbourhood is indeed rich in associations: at Beaconsfield, "all that remained of the habitation consecrated by the genius of Edmund Burke;" at Chalfont, "the small cottage where Milton found a refuge during the Great Plague of London," and where he "is said to have corrected some of the sheets of the 'Paradise Lost,'" and to have "certainly composed the 'Paradise Regained,'" and more fortunate than Shakspeare's house, this cottage "has been so seldom visited, is so little desecrated by thronging admirers, has suffered so little from alteration or decay, and all about it has so exactly the serene and tranquil aspect that one should expect to see in an English village two centuries ago," that Miss Mitford almost "images to herself the old blind bard sitting in that little parlour, or sunning himself on the garden-seat beside the well." How comes it that during these two hundred years John Smith and Thomas Brown have not knife-embazoned the walls and panels with their illustrious names? How is it, we ask, that the cottage preserves its rustic and quiet peacefulness? Why are no beams and posts chipped away, no curtains and hangings dismantled and converted into relics? Is it delicacy and veneration, or ignorance and neglect, that preserves this sacred spot from profanation? Have Brown and Jones become discriminating and discreet in their hero-worship? or is it that they seldom hear anything of Milton, know little about him, and care less? Milton's house owes its inviolate seclusion, not to the splendour, but to the comparative obscurity of his name. If Milton were the 'fashion' in this country, the shrine of the popular idol would be speedily overrun with memorialising tourists.

The forest glades of Burnham beeches enfold the house of Mr. Grote, and the monument to the memory of Mendelssohn. Windsor Castle, with St. George's Chapel, and Eton's towers, are within a six-mile drive. Herne's Oak, now gaunt and spectral as Herne himself, conjures up *Falstaff* and the *Merry Wives* before our eyes. At Stoke Pogis are the house and haunts of Gray, and the churchyard wherein he lies buried. The ivy-mantled tower of the old church at Upton claims to be the veritable tower of the 'Elegy.' The house at Lady Place is demolished; but the vaults are preserved "in which the great Whig leaders wrote and signed the famous letter to William of Orange, which drove James the Second from the throne." The 'verdant lawns of Cliefden' were the arena of a memorable piece of gladiator-work; for "there it was that the

famous Duke of Buckingham fought his no less famous duel with Lord Shrewsbury, whilst the fair countess, dressed rather than disguised as a page, held the horse of her victorious paramour." These and many other such scenes of interest are found near Miss Mitford's abode at Taplow, by the banks of the Thames.

Interspersed with the notices of places, interesting particulars of the lives of the less known poets and authors are recorded, which will have the charm of novelty to most readers. The staple of the book, however, is the collection of extracts from numerous writers. The passages quoted by Miss Mitford are varied in character and form; the grave and the gay, satire and sentiment, poetry and prose, alternate through her pages. In rapid succession, like a series of dissolving views, a motley array of authors flits across our sight. Nor are these 'Representative Men' restricted to a single age or country; no monopoly is granted to the acquaintance of the authoress. Poets and philosophers of classic rank in British literature stand side by side with aspirants of neglected merit, and modern and Transatlantic talent. Passing through the heterogeneous assemblage, here we hail with cordial welcome an old familiar face, dear to us from our youth, known and loved by our fathers to far-back generations—there we bow with some formality and due politeness, when introduced to some hitherto unknown name. How soon we learn to greet the pleasant strangers as old and valued friends. How the old friends beam upon us with all the zest and freshness of a new acquaintance.

Miss Mitford shows judgment and tact in avoiding an indiscriminate culling of literary blossoms, which might have classed her book with mere 'Elegant Extracts' and so-called 'Beauties.' We are not wearied with hackneyed quotations dished-up in varied shapes. Of the gems of poetry and eloquence which have become household words we have but few specimens; though we may hope that many of the treasures embalmed in Miss Mitford's 'Recollections,' will by her means be promoted to that rank at many a fireside, through the length and breadth of "Merrie Englands." As an instance of our meaning, not a line of Shakspeare or Byron is quoted in the book, though they might claim a place quite as fairly as some other authors, who are brought in *à propos* of nothing. We beg his lordship's pardon; the famous H enigma, (" 'Twas whispered in Heaven, 'twas muttered in Hell.") is quoted, only to deny to Byron the authorship of it, which is ascribed to Miss Catherine Fanshawe, on what we consider a very vague and insufficient authority. A 'friend' thus asserts Miss Fanshawe's claim: "The letter H, (I mean the enigma so called, ascribed to Lord Byron,) she wrote at the Deepdene. I well remember her bringing it down at breakfast and reading it to us, and my impression is, that she had then just composed it." Surely, any poet might in this manner be robbed of his choicest laurels, if the dim 'impression' of a 'friend' is sufficient to transfer them to another brow.

The fragments of autobiography are interesting and graphic. We gaze with all admiration on the infant three years old, perched on the table and reading aloud leading articles of Foxite newspapers; we accompany with equal pleasure the fearless child mounted on the blood-mare, encircled by her father's arm, and dashing 'across country,' or seated on

the great Newfoundland dog, scampering over gravel-walk and greensward. The young girl clinging with superstitious tenacity to her first choice of a lottery ticket is irresistible. Her inflexible resolution, not to have any other number instead of that particular one, ensures our hearty congratulations when it proves to be a 20,000*l.* prize. Serene and cheerful are the summer afternoons of the grey-haired woman, with her spaniel, her pony-chaise, and precious walking-staff, which runs the gauntlet of so many "hair-breadth 'scapes and moving accidents by flood and field."

The said staff reminds us that if the title of the book is no accurate index of its contents, the headings of individual chapters are still more imperfect exponents of the subjects therein discussed. The chapter on 'Prose Pastorals' is devoted to Sir Philip Sydney's 'Arcadia' and Isaac Walton's 'Complete Angler.' To Sir Philip four pages are allotted; the walking-stick extends over twenty. Perhaps we should not be gainers if the arrangement were inverted. There is no attempt at any connexion between the stick and the poet-knight. Miss Mitford comes to the point at once with an anecdote, which suggests some reflections on literary success and posthumous popularity.

"A governess at Wilton House, happening to read the 'Arcadia,' had discovered between two of the leaves, folded in paper as yellow from age as the printed pages between which it reposed, a lock of hair, and on the envelope enclosing the lock was written, in Sir Philip Sydney's well-known autograph, an inscription purporting that the hair was that of her gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth. None of the family had ever heard of the treasure. So this identical volume, not only dedicated to his beloved sister, but entitled by himself 'The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia,' had remained for two centuries in the library of her descendants, without any one of them ever taking the trouble to open the book! The governess only—no Sydney, no Herbert—had taste enough, or curiosity enough, to take down the prose poem. I have not the honour of knowing the present master of Wilton; but, judging by reputation, I do not think that such a neglect could happen now."

In other chapters the introduction of quotations is more artistically managed. Thus, a walk to Cliefden, mentioned above, naturally presents the celebrated portraits, by Dryden and Pope, of the Duke of Buckingham, the—

"Gallant and gay in Cliefden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love!"

A stroll by the Thames brings us in sight of Mr. Noel's house. His pretty lyrics on 'A Thames Voyage,' contain vivid touches of description of river scenery. The picture of the water-lilies—"those milk-white cups with a golden core, like *marble lamps*," is striking; so is "the sailing swan, with a little fleet of cygnets by her side." What a strange funereal mirth plays over that quaint dirge, 'The Pauper's Drive':—

"There's a grim one-horse hearse in a jolly round trot;
To the churchyard a pauper is going, I wot;
The road it is rough, and the hearse has no springs,
And hark to the dirge that the sad driver sings:—
Rattle his bones over the stones;
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns.
"What a jolting, and creaking, and splashing, and din!
The whip how it cracks, and the wheels how they spin!
How the dirt right and left o'er the hedges is hurld!
The pauper at length makes a noise in the world.
Rattle his bones over the stones;
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns.
"Poor pauper defunct! he has made some approach
To gentility, now that he's stretched in a coach;
He's taking a drive in his carriage at last,
But it will not be long if he goes on so fast!
Rattle his bones over the stones;
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns."

The refrain of 'Rattle his bones' would have gladdened the very heart of Gabriel Grub.

Of prose extracts, the finest are those from Cowley, Milton, Bacon, and Johnson. The quotations from Cowley are numerous, both in verse and prose. The prose essays surpass his poetry in grace, finish, and clearness, though his contemporaries would scarcely have admitted the fact. Here is a specimen from the curious fragment 'On the Government of Oliver Cromwell,' a noble specimen of English prose. The speech is put into the mouth of an evil angel.

"What can be more extraordinary than that a person of mean birth, no fortune, no eminent qualities of body, which have sometimes, or of mind, which have often, raised men to the highest dignities, should have the courage to attempt, and the happiness to succeed in so improbable a design as the destruction of one of the most ancient and most solidly-founded monarchies upon the earth? that he should have the power or boldness to put his Prince and master to an open and infamous death; to banish that numerous and strongly-allied family; to do all this under the name and wages of a Parliament; to trample upon them, too, as he pleased, and spurn them out of doors when he grew weary of them; to raise up a new and unheard-of monster out of their ashes; to stifle that in the very infancy, and set up himself above all things that ever were called sovereigns in England; to oppress all his enemies by arms, and all his friends afterwards by artifice; to serve all parties patiently for awhile, and to command them victoriously at last; to overrun each corner of the three nations, and overcome with equal facility both the riches of the south and the poverty of the north; to be feared and courted by all foreign princes, and adopted a brother to the gods of the earth; to call together Parliaments with a word of his pen, and scatter them again with the breath of his mouth; to be hourly and daily petitioned that he would please to be hired at the rate of two millions a year to be the master of those who had hired him before to be their servant; to have the estates and lives of three kingdoms as much at his disposal as was the little inheritance of his father, and to be as noble and liberal in the spending of them; and, lastly, (for there is no end of all the particulars of his glory,) to bequeath all this with one word to his posterity; to die with peace at home and triumph abroad; to be buried among kings and with more than regal solemnity, and to leave a name behind him not to be extinguished but with the whole world; which as it is now too little for his praises, so it might have been, too, for his conquests, if the short time of his human life could have been stretched out to the extent of his immortal design."

The passage from Bacon, on the use of study, is well known, but cannot be quoted too often, or too deeply impressed on the mind. It is like weighty Scripture texts, which, the more they are pondered, yield the more matter for further thought. Johnson's 'Letter to Lord Chesterfield' may urge a similar claim to be constantly kept before our eyes. The obscure struggling client, and the lofty patron of letters, may alike read a deep lesson in those indignant, proud, and memorable lines.

The poem, by Mr. J. Anstey, 'The Pleader's Guide,' is full of dry Hudibrastic humour. Listen to an old lawyer instructing a young one; and note his sketch of academical and legal education!

"But chiefly thou, dear Job, my friend,
My kinsman, to my verse attend;
By education formed to shine
Conspicuous in the pleading line;
For you, from five years old to twenty,
Were crammed with Latin words in plenty;
Were bound apprentice to the Muses,
And forced with hard words, blows, and bruises
To labour on poetic ground,
Dactyls and spondees to confound;
And when become in fictions wise,
In Pagan histories and lies,
Were sent to dive at Granta's cells,
For truth in dialectic wells;

There duly bound for four years more,
To ply the philosophic oar,
Points metaphysical to moot,
Chop logic, wrangle, and dispute;
And now
Still bent on adding to your store
The graces of a Pleader's lore,
And, better to improve your taste,
Are by your parents' fondness placed
Among the blest, the chosen few,
(Blest if their happiness they knew,)
Who, for three hundred guineas paid
To some great master of the trade,
Have, at his rooms, by special favour,
His leave to use their best endeavour,
By drawing pleas from nine till four,
To earn him twice three hundred more;
And after dinner may repair
To 'foresaid rooms, and then and there
Have 'foresaid leave from five till ten,
To draw the aforesaid pleas again."

We might multiply quotations without end; for we have truly an *embarras de richesses*. The sole difficulty is to pass by so many inviting passages, and refrain from appropriating them all. We can present our readers with no more than a handful of hastily-plucked fruits, and shall be satisfied if we induce them to visit the garden and to gather for themselves.

Les Chevaux du Sahara. By General Daumas. Paris: Chamerot.

GENERAL DAUMAS has presented us with a book on African horses, as pleasant to read as old Walton's on fishing, and full of technical and general information of the most valuable kind. It is indeed one of those rare works which may be perused with satisfaction by people of the most opposite tastes, and with profit by those of the most dissimilar callings. The horse-dealer, the horse-jockey, and the horse-admirer, will find in it a multitude of curious 'notions' on the breeding, breaking, treatment, and working of horses; the naturalist will learn much that is interesting on the most beautiful race of horses in the world; the romantic will find in it legends of love, and the Arab's songs to his mistress and his steed; the soldier will read of fierce combats; the sportsman of the way of hunting the ostrich and the gazelle; the philosopher will remark with surprise how much the religion of the children of the desert is based on, and bound up, with horses and horsemanship; and finally, the general reader will meet with much adventure, and see the peculiarities of the social and private life of the Arabs truly exposed. Even the mere literary critic, always anxious from vocation to snarl when he can, will be obliged to admit that the General has written with unaffected grace and simplicity, and has crammed—a rare act of generosity in these book-making days—into the narrow space of 400 pages as much real *bonâ fide* matter as might easily have been diluted into five or six volumes.

The General tells us, amongst other lively things, that the Arabs say that the *hoor*, or thoroughbred horse, should partake of the conformation of "the greyhound, the pigeon, and the swift camel;" and that the brood-mare should have "the courage and large head of the boar, the grace, the eye, and the mouth of the gazelle, the gaiety and intelligence of the antelope, the neck and the swiftness of the ostrich, and the short tail of the viper." The horses of the desert have, it seems, several peculiarities. Thus, they will not eat out of any other bag than their own; they neigh with pleasure at the sight of trees, and verdure, and shade; they seldom drink without troubling the water, and go down on their knees to do it with their mouths when they cannot do so with their feet; their eyes

are restless, and their lips constantly curling; they alternately lower and raise their ears, and constantly turn the neck from right to left, "as if," say the Arabs, "they want to speak or ask for something." What the Arabs expect a really good horse to do is, we are told, to bear a grown-up man, and his arms, his clothes, provisions for both, a flag even on a windy day, and also, if required, to drag a corpse—and to run with those burdens all day "without thinking of eating or drinking." The affectionate terms which the Arabs use in speaking of their horses are very touching: "Don't call him my horse,—say he is my son," is a very common one; and the laudation which they apply to them when about to sell them is curious:—"This is a noble horse—he says to the eagle, Come down, or I will fetch you;"—"he has not his brother in the world—he is like a swallow;" "he understands everything as well as any son of Adam, only he can't speak,"—and so on.

The renowned Abd-el-Kader is in some measure concerned in the authorship of this very interesting book, he having written several pages containing some useful information on the breeding and management of thoroughbred Arabians. He states that it is a religious duty of the Mahometans not to sell horses of the true Arab breed to Christians; and he put several of his followers to death for infringing the Prophet's commands on this point. The distinguished hero, it seems, is a poet as well as warrior and ruler, and he employs some of his time, in the captivity in which to the everlasting shame of the French government he is still kept, in writing poems. General Daumas gives a translation of one of these poems, entitled "Glory to God alone," and here is an extract from it:—

"O thou who takest the defence of towns,
And who condemnest the love of the desert and its horizons without limits,
Is it the slightness of our tents that thou complainest of?
And hast thou praises only for houses of stone and mud?
If thou knewest the secrets of the desert, thou wouldst think as I do,
But thou dost not know them, and ignorance is the mother of evil.

"If thou hadst ever awakened in the midst of the Sahara,
If thy feet had trodden its carpet of sand,
Spread with flowers resembling pearls,
Thou wouldst have admired our plants,
The strange variety of their colours,
Their grace and delicious perfume,—
Thou wouldst have breathed the embalmed air which
Doubles life, for it has not passed over the impureness of towns.

"If, after a splendid night,
Refreshed by an abundant dew,
From the top of a mound
Thou hadst cast a glance around thee,
Thou wouldst have seen afar off and in all parts troops of wild animals,
Grazing the perfumed shrubs.
At that hour grief would have flown before thee,
And abundant joy would have filled thy soul."

Can such a man, with such a heart, be retained a prisoner beneath the heaven of Christendom with impunity!

A Sketch of Suwarow and his Last Campaign.
By the late Major Edward Nevil Macready.
Edited by an officer of rank. Smith, Elder, and Co.

It is only the elderly part of the present generation that can remember the time when news of the exploits of the brave and eccentric Suwarow was looked for with anxiety, and when that political barometer, the consols, fluctuated with his reverses and successes. His name and doings are now matter of history, and the account of his last battles may be read in the numerous works which record the eventful campaigns of the first

French republic. It was apparently with the view of clearing the military reputation of a brave and distinguished soldier from the imputations cast upon it in one of these works—Mr. Alison's 'History of Europe'—that the late Major Macready wrote the present sketch. He evidently made it a labour of love to rescue the *homme d'épée* from the attacks of the *homme de plume*. He visited the scenes of Suwarow's last battles in Italy and Switzerland, and besides obtaining as much local information as he could, seems to have consulted the principal authorities upon the subject; and the result is the present volume.

Suwarow was one of those men who are born, rather than made, generals. The art of war was with him an instinct. He looked with contempt on what he considered the pedantry of military systems; and rather than adopt them, relied on the thousand accidents by which in warfare the best laid schemes of an enemy are liable to be disconcerted. On his way to take the command of the Russian and Austrian armies in Italy in 1799, for which purpose he had been recalled from banishment by his ungrateful master, Paul I. of Russia, he passed through Vienna, and had an interview with the emperor Francis, who asked him what was his plan of operations. "I never make any, your Majesty," he replied; "time, place, and circumstances decide me." His grand secret was to push forward and make the most of opportunities, leaving the rest to chance, the *coup d'œil*, hard fighting, and, above all, the bayonet. With such maxims, and an army of semi-barbarous Russians ready to act up to them with blind and unhesitating devotion, he gained astonishing victories over some of the bravest and best disciplined troops in Europe. He was never defeated; but his last campaign closed with less glory than his indomitable valour deserved. In it he had the misfortune to co-operate with the Archduke Charles of Austria, a good general as to theory, but slow and undecided; a slave of the Austrian military pedantry, which Suwarow denounced as *scribentismus* and *methodismus*, and despised from the bottom of his heart. After driving the French before him, and marching, by Mount St. Gothard, into the heart of Switzerland, Suwarow found himself unsupported by the Archduke, although the whole plan of the campaign had been traced by the cabinet of Vienna. Thus arrested in a victorious career, which might have ultimately carried him to Paris, the veteran general resigned his command in disgust, and shortly afterwards died. He gained his battles, as Shakspeare wrote his plays, without knowing the rules by which he did it. The Archduke, on the contrary, lost his *secundum artem*, and could afterwards explain the reasons why. Accordingly, he published a book, in which his coadjutor, Suwarow, is rather unfairly treated, but the statements of which have been repeated, and even exaggerated, by Mr. Alison. Hence Major Macready was induced to take up his pen; and he seems to have painted his hero impartially. He claims no more for him than the character of a second-rate general, but of the very first class of that rate. In the boldness and rapidity of his movements, Suwarow was not excelled even by Bonaparte, and he was equally beloved by his soldiers; but he wanted that head for vast combinations without which no man can be a first-rate commander.

Major Macready's first chapter contains an

amusing sketch of Suwarow's character; and which might, we think, have been rendered still more interesting by a few particulars of his early life. In person, this distinguished soldier was neither handsome nor formidable.

"The man who acted thus towards sovereigns was in person miserably thin, and five feet one inch in height. A large mouth, pug nose, eyes commonly half shut, a few grey side locks, and a small unpowdered queue, the whole surmounted by a three-cornered felt hat ornamented with green fringe, composed the 'head and front' of Field-Marshal Suwarow; but his eyes, when open, were piercing, and in battle they were said to be terrifically expressive."

"When anything said or done displeased him, a wavey play of his deeply wrinkled forehead betrayed, or rather expressed, his disapproval. He had a philosophical contempt of dress, and might often be seen drilling his men in his shirt sleeves. It was only during the severest weather that he wore cloth, his outer garments being usually of white serge turned up with green. These were most indifferently made, as were his large, coarsely greased, slouching boots; one of which he very commonly dispensed with, leaving his knee-band unbuttoned, and his stocking about his heel. A huge sabre and a single order completed his ordinary costume; but on grand occasions his Field-Marshal's uniform was covered with badges, and he was fond of telling where and how he had won them."

"He often arose at midnight, and welcomed the first soldier he saw moving with a piercing imitation of the crowing of a cock, in compliment to his early rising. It is said that in the first Polish war, knowing a spy was in the camp, he issued orders for an attack at cock-crow, and the enemy, expecting it in the morning, were cut to pieces at nine at night, Suwarow having turned out the troops an hour before by his well-known cry. The evening before the storm of Ismail he informed his columns, 'To-morrow morning, an hour before day-break, I mean to get up, I shall then dress and wash myself, then say my prayers, and then give one good cock-crow and capture Ismail.'"

"When Ségur asked him if he never took off his clothes at night, he replied, 'No! when I get lazy and want to have a comfortable sleep, I generally take off one spur.' Buckets of cold water were thrown over him before he dressed, and his table was served at seven or eight o'clock with sandwiches and various messes, which Duboscage describes as '*des ragoûts Kosaks détestables*,' to which men paid the mouth honour which they 'would fain deny, but dared not,' lest Suwarow should consider them effeminate. He had been very sickly in his youth, but by spare diet and cold bathing had strengthened and hardened himself into first-rate condition. English ale was his favourite drink. Soldiers, indifferently from any regiment, were his servants. His food, straw (for he used no bed), and lodging, were the same as theirs. He saluted as they did, dispensed with pocket-handkerchiefs like them; would be seen half-naked, airing his shirt and dressing himself at a watch-fire among a crowd of them: in short, he adopted all their habits."

Not a few of Suwarow's characteristics resembled those of our own immortal Nelson, who, whilst the Russian Marshal was attacking the French in the north of Italy commanded the English fleet in the Mediterranean. In stature and meagreness they were about a match, but in physiognomy the Englishman had by far the advantage. In both there was the same zealous devotion to their country and their monarch; and, in warlike matters, the same conviction that the officer who grappled with the enemy could never do wrong, notwithstanding all strategic rules to the contrary. Nelson himself was struck with the resemblance, and in a letter

to Suwarow says, "To-day has made me the proudest man in Europe, for a certain person who has been near you for years, has told me that there are not two men living more alike in face, figure, and manners than we are. We must be relations, and I beg you not to refuse me the dear title of your loving brother." In his reply, Suwarow expresses his delight at "this new distinction."

With all his rough and ready valour, the heart of Suwarow was affectionate and humane. The following general order, issued before the action of the Tidone, contains a characteristic mixture of ferocity and humanity:—

"The enemy's army must be put to flight with the cold steel—bayonets, sabres, and pikes. It is 27,000 strong, of which 7,000 only are French soldiers, the rest a mob of conscripts. The artillery to fire as it sees occasion; it need not confine itself to the line. The cavalry and cossacks must fall on the enemy's flanks. In the attack there must be no hesitation; nor, when the enemy is beaten, must he have time to get into order. If he surrender he must be spared, and told to throw down his arms. All the troops in the attack are to call out 'surrender,' and the cossacks, as they charge, will cry, 'balesarm, — pardon, — jettles arm.' (Suwarow's mode of spelling 'A bas les armes—jettez les armes.') The cavalry must raise this cry as they charge home, and dash headlong on the batteries, which is their particular duty. The cossacks must destroy the bridges in rear of the enemy, and thus reduce him to despair. All must be merciful to the prisoners. Every one must do his utmost; and, without any consideration of fatigue, the enemy must be followed night and day till he is destroyed. In the attack, the drums will roll and the soldiers cheer. The music must play while the battle goes on, and in the pursuit, while the cavalry are cutting and slashing, that they may hear it. The cossacks will know the generals by their staff, and will cry 'pardon' to them; and if they don't surrender, cut them down. On reaching the enemy, the kettles, &c., must not be sent too far to the rear, that the cooking may go on immediately on his defeat; but the conquerors must also have bread in their havresacks, and water in their canteens. The cavalry must forage for themselves."

In society, and at court, he was as unpromising and straightforward as on the field of battle.

"Being called to court by Catherine, people of whom he knew nothing crowded round him, full of professions of sympathy and friendship; he disentangled himself from them to walk up to a dirty stove-heater, and embraced him, requesting his esteem and countenance. 'I am on new ground here,' he remarked, 'and they tell me every one at court may be dangerous.' The emperor Paul one day sent to him Count de Cutajoff, a menial Turk whom he had ennobled; and Suwarow, turning to his attendant, thus addressed him:—'Iwan, you see this nobleman—he has been what you are; he is now a count, and wears orders. It is true he has been near the person of our gracious Sovereign; but behave well, Iwan;—who knows what you may come to be?'"

Major Macready's style, although now and then incorrect, is manly and soldier-like, and his descriptions of battles are graphic and interesting. We may particularly note that of the battle of Novi, and of the attacks upon St. Gothard and the Devil's Bridge; but they are too long for extract. The last two chapters, containing an examination of the statements of the Archduke Charles, and of Mr. Alison, respecting the campaign, will be interesting to military men. We have no doubt that the book will become a favourite in the mess-room and in country quarters. Even the non-professional reader will find much to

entertain him, from the peculiar fascination which accompanies the perusal of deeds of daring bravery, and of the accidents and hair-breadth escapes of war.

Life and Letters of Barthold G. Niebuhr.
Chapman and Hall.

[Second notice.]

At the close of our former article we left the historian of Rome at the hymeneal altar. We will not follow him into the privacy of his home. Than revelations of the family life of great and good men nothing can be more instructive and edifying. If Niebuhr's case is different, the fault rests not with him. He certainly did not garble his letters for publication. But their editors in Germany and in England have thought proper to 'cook' the correspondence in a manner which possibly may make things pleasant to the historian's nearest relatives, but which most assuredly makes them unpleasant to the public, to whom he belongs. We hope we shall not be misunderstood. Far from being the votaries of an impertinent curiosity, we respect the sacredness of the domestic hearth. It rested with the editors to give us Niebuhr's public character only. But if we *are* asked to admire his private character, we wish to see it face to face, and not 'through a glass, darkly.' If editors have rights, they have duties likewise, and in the case of Niebuhr's correspondence, we deliberately affirm that those duties have been infringed.

Niebuhr passed six years in the service of Denmark. In the course of that time he creditably acquitted himself of important missions that were entrusted to him. His literary labours were confined to a treatise 'On the Roman Public Domains, their Distribution, Colonization, and Agrarian Laws,' and to the translation of Demosthenes' first philippic, which seemed to him to apply to the then state of Germany. He was at Copenhagen during the bombardment of that city by our fleet under Nelson; and, though sorely dismayed by the horrors of war, he evidently understood the political necessity which directed the conduct of our great naval hero. In 1806 Niebuhr left the Danish service. A vacancy occurred in his department, to which he thought himself entitled. The minister acknowledged his merits, but doubted his discretion, and Niebuhr accepted the invitation of the minister Stein to come to Prussia, and assist in the finance department of that kingdom. Almost immediately after his arrival in Berlin, the country of his adoption met with the most terrible reverses in five battles, amongst which the battle of Jena is the most notorious. Napoleon's armies advanced on Berlin, almost without encountering resistance: all the fortresses and depôts were tamely surrendered to the French. Seven Prussian ministers stooped to tender the oath of fealty to a new master even without asking the consent of their king. Niebuhr's patron, the minister Stein, alone remained faithful to his duties. He entrusted the archives and funds of his department to Niebuhr, who, on the advance of the enemy, fled with them to Stettin, Dantzic, and afterwards to Königsberg and Memel. In 1808 he was sent on a financial mission to Amsterdam. At this time he read Sismondi's history, and he forthwith wrote to Baron Stein that he should like a mission to Italy, in order to compose a history of Rome amidst her ruins. He added, "I

admire Sismondi much, but all is not what it might be." The minister refused to comply with his request. At this time he thought much and earnestly on popular education and the improvement of the labouring classes. We make no apology for extracting the great historian's views on a question which has of late years attracted a good deal of attention in this country:—

"If you consider the charge of the physical comfort of the helpless an undignified employment, I think you are mistaken, and that you attach too much importance altogether to the intellectual part of our nature in the mass of mankind. I believe that on that subject we have a totally false view in these days, and though I do not think it can mislead you, I should prefer seeing you openly espouse a contrary view, as I do myself, on the firmest conviction. The so-called education, which we claim as indispensable for the people, whether it be of a high caste, and consisting of numerous branches of knowledge, and modes of applying the understanding and talents, or restricted to the first rudiments, is only valuable in so far as it is a true approximation to that free spiritual life, where the soul dwells in a world of ideas and notions, in which the world of sense is transmuted, and on which it becomes dependent. It is, therefore, absolutely worthless, indeed, rather injurious, when it disturbs a man destined to everyday life in his truthful, instinctive mode of perception and action within his own sphere, and only gives him, in return, notions taken at second hand, and torn out of their natural connexion. And yet this is unavoidable with all teaching and cultivation which does not go very deep."

Niebuhr must not be understood as pleading for ignorance. His remarks apply strictly to Northern Europe, where the mass of the people are, indeed, burthened with useless, ill-digested knowledge, while their creature comforts are but indifferently attended to. They asked for bread, and were given a stone.

"A highly-cultivated man," says Niebuhr, "may dispense with many things voluntarily, because he lives in another world. Thus the change of physical well-being appears to me as interesting in the cause of morality as it is in that of humanity; while, on the contrary, it is a characteristic of our age, that, amidst the increasing misery of the lower classes, we are so earnestly busied in establishing schools for them."

In politics Niebuhr held that middle course between despotism and radicalism which offends the partisans of either principle. Speaking of the French Revolution, he clung to Mirabeau and condemned Necker. The former, he says, was perfectly free from the mania of "binding freedom to a country by the forms of a constitution." Niebuhr speaks with horror of 'universal suffrage,' but he protests that "despotism was the disease which consumed the energies of Prussia." He quotes Mirabeau: "L'animal que déchire le féroce léopard, admire-t-il la garrure de sa peau ou la variété de ses ruses?" and he proposes to specify 'l'animal' by inserting the generic term of 'l'Allemand.' And in the same letter he denounces that imitation of French politics which has been so fatal to the Germans. "Are we to be apes of apes? Heaven grant us a new revelation!"

He followed the insurrection in the Tyrol with great interest, and in one of his letters he says: "Do you not love the Tyrolese? their leaders are plebeians;" and in another: "the sacrifice of the Tyrol drove me to despair." And again: "The thought of the wounded—of the inhabitants trampled under the foot of their conquerors—of the Tyrolese—is more than the heart can bear."

In 1809, Niebuhr resigned his situation in the bureaux of the Prussian ministry, and shortly afterwards he began to write his 'History of Rome,' and to lecture on the same subject. The reception his lectures met with was flattering in the extreme. Niebuhr, says his friend Savigny—

"Appeared for the first time in the character of an instructor. He had as yet earned no fame as a writer, and thus the esteem and consideration which he certainly already enjoyed, were necessarily limited to the narrower circle of his personal acquaintances. He told me himself, at the time, that he only expected to have students, and a small number of them, among his hearers, and should have been fully satisfied if that had been the case; but in addition to a large audience of the students, they were attended by members of the Academy, professors of the University, public men and officers, who spread the fame of the lectures abroad, and thus continually attracted fresh hearers. This unexpected success reacted on Niebuhr's susceptible nature, and filled him with fresh inspiration."

The first and second volumes of the 'History of Rome' were published in 1811-12, and met with but an indifferent reception at the hands of the German public. Goethe, indeed, praised it in an elaborate letter, but the sale was slack, and various objections were raised in various quarters. It was said that the work was too full of episodes—that the style was unequal. The next volumes, though they failed to enlist the interest of a public which is ever slow to acknowledge native merit, wounded the petty vanities and roused the envy of some of the most distinguished men in Germany. A. W. Schlegel attacked the History in the 'Jena Literary Gazette,' and other unfavourable reviews appeared in the 'Heidelberg Annals.' One man, G. Merkel, carried his animosity so far that he accused Niebuhr of stealing some valuable MSS. from the cathedral at Verona. The historian was then ambassador at Rome. The result of a judicial inquiry which was made into the charge was, that Herr Merkel was condemned "to six months' imprisonment, or a fine of 500 dollars, for a libel against the Privy Councillor Niebuhr."

His official relations with the court of Rome were of the most satisfactory kind; but the city itself, and the character of the modern Romans, filled him with unmitigated disgust. Ignorant children in their days of prosperity, it was his opinion that by adversity they had become "heavy and stupid." "Nothing can be more repulsive than a fool without mirth." Even the far-famed gesticulation and grimace of the Italians had vanished. He is indignant that for the native of "Rome there is no other name than the shamefully profaned one of *Roman*," and he complains that he is superficial, ignorant, and in a state of complete stagnation.

This language is essentially different from the views expressed by Goethe in his Italian journey. But it is a relief to witness Niebuhr's indignation when speaking of that work. He says:—

"Is it not enough to make one weep? To treat a whole nation and a whole country simply as a means of recreation for one's self; to see nothing in the wide world and nature, but the innumerable trappings and decorations of one's own miserable life; to survey all moral and intellectual greatness, all that speaks to the heart when it still exists, with an air of patronising superiority; or when it has been crushed and overpowered by folly and corruption, to find amusement in the comic side of the latter—all this is to me absolutely revolting."

About this time the perusal of an article

in the 'Quarterly Review,' which he translated into German, drew Niebuhr back to the theme of pauperism and popular education. His reflections on this head are perfect jewels in their way. What a liberal, practical good sense, for instance, is embodied in the following sentences:—

"I have little faith in the introduction of free institutions, still less that they could lead to good results, while nations and their ideas remain what they are. Our evils could only be removed by a total change in our life and habits, by the discipline of our morals and manners, by an increase of general comfort, and by the greater simplicity of our whole life. It is to me so pitiful and disgusting that men should quarrel about the law-giving, while they are indifferent about the laws themselves, which are the only end of the legislation. The high-sounding phrases of liberty disgust me. Not that my heart does not beat for liberty more warmly perhaps than any of theirs who so mistake her true nature; but their worship of her is exactly like a Roman Catholic service. If a single one of these writers would but go his way, and at the cost of his leisure and comfort teach children, hold out consolation and a helping hand to the poor man when he can do no more; if he would strive by his advice and influence to obtain land for the latter, property for the peasant; if he would first divest himself of the prejudices to which he is a slave; if, in these and other ways, men would begin to combine for humble and laborious objects which no government could hinder, we should have something on which to rest our hopes. How gladdening it is to see the humane efforts made by such numbers in England for really good objects—for the prosperity and education of the people."

With equal distinctness he saw and understood the arch-vices of his nation: he denounced them in the strongest terms. On the occasion of the democratic Wastburg meeting, he declared that the young generation of Germans was "vapid, conceited, and vulgar." In another place he very justly remarks that they were "gossips, and fond of slander." And again he says, "The sources of our maladies are in our national manners and tone of thought;" adding, that "each man wants to govern, and believes he can do it extempore," and that he feels insulted whenever his capacity is doubted; that every one wishes to live comfortably at the expense of the public, and that with the majority this desire is at the bottom of their wish for a political change. He protests that he is an enemy to despotism, but that he abhors revolutions. He would rather resign himself to an evil, than wish the gates of Hell to open upon him. "Dreaming will do no good—we must think."

The result of the last German revolution shows at once the judiciousness and the necessity of this warning.

We have now, to the fullest extent of our limited space, endeavoured to draw the outlines of a character for which our admiration may be less than that of his biographer, though we certainly respect it more. To speak of his literary and archaeological merits would be to travel out of the record; for the two volumes which hitherto have been given to the public exclude Niebuhr's letters on scientific subjects. A third volume, containing these letters, is promised. We trust the selection will be careful, impartial, and less bulky. Repetitions ought to be avoided, and all the features of the life given, even to a fault. The errors of great men are more instructive than the discoveries of lesser minds. Niebuhr stands too high to be exalted by enthusiasm; any attempt to raise him by such means shows a deficiency of judgment.

Pictures of Travel in the South of France.
National Illustrated Library.

THESE 'Impressions de Voyage,' by the celebrated French novelist, M. Dumas, form one of the issues of the National Illustrated Library, and as the translator and illustrator have done their work spiritedly and graphically, the result is a very readable and entertaining volume. M. Dumas has been accused, and not unreasonably, of having frequently travelled through books instead of the countries which he describes. However true this charge may be with respect to other lands, our acquaintance with the South of France leads us to believe that the present pictures have been painted on the spot. We should certainly have liked them better if the leaden hues of historical-archæological description dulled the canvas less. When the history of countries and places is stereotyped in gazetteers and handbooks, the less the tourist loads his book with such heavy matter the better.

M. Dumas was accompanied in his wanderings by M. Jadin, a landscape painter of some note in Paris, and by a savage mastiff, who, from the circumstance of his having been procured from a sporting English nobleman, was called 'Milord.' This beast seems to have desolated many a fire-side frequented by the feline race, and his adventures figure conspicuously in M. Dumas' pages.

Our travelled readers in the South of France will perhaps remember the annoyance to which they may have been subjected, at some insignificant town or village, by the unexpected demand of their passport, which they may have incautiously consigned to the depths of their portmanteau, and the pleasure when the sight of that important document by a huge gendarme enabled them to go on their way in peace. But it will be seen, by the following extract, that the obnoxious passport system may sometimes be turned with good effect against the government. Our travellers had missed their way to Avignon, and were overtaken by night and a fierce tempest:—

"In about an hour we perceived, indeed, a dark compact mass, but on approaching it our postillion declared that it could not be the town, and it was so dark that the road leading to it was not visible. He had not much trouble in converting us to his opinion, for, half frozen by the cold, we were neither able nor willing to argue the point with him; he therefore continued his road in triumph, and the mistral intercepted for a moment by the black mass we had passed, began to rage again. We continued for another hour, with an increasing chill, which, like the rheumatism, seized on our joints; our knees particularly were so painful as almost to make us scream. An hour more passed, the mistral continued, and we saw nothing more of Avignon. Our guide began to think he might have been mistaken, and owned the dark mass we had passed was most likely Avignon. At least, as it was decidedly a town of some sort, we ordered him to return; but then he said if it was Avignon we should not be able to get in, as the time of closing the gates must be long passed. This was disagreeable news, for at the rate at which our numbness was progressing, we should most likely never awake the next day, if we passed the remainder of the night in the open air. We had continued to proceed during the discussion, when suddenly the motion of our cabriolet ceased, and at the same time a voice commanded us to stop. We thought for a moment it must be robbers, but Jadin and myself were so helpless that we had not even strength to take our guns, which were behind us.

"What is the matter?" said the conductor.

"Where are you going?" said the voice.

"To Avignon."

"You mean to Marseilles."

"No, indeed," said I, "we are certainly going to Avignon."

"You are leaving it behind, and to reach it would take you two hours."

"I was seized with a violent wish to thrash the postillion, when I heard not only that we might have been two hours in our bed, but that it would be two hours more before we could get there."

"Now, who are you?" continued another voice.

"And who are you yourselves?" said Jadin.

"We are gendarmes of the brigade of Avignon."

"And we are travellers who, as you see, have mistaken our way."

"Have you your passports?"

"Of course."

"Show them."

Jadin was feeling in his pocket, but I stopped his hand.

"Do not do anything of the sort," said I, in a whisper.

"Why so?" answered he, in the same tone.

"Because the gendarmes will leave us and our passports on the road, and we may knock all night at the gates of the town, they will not open them; whilst without passports we shall be stopped, taken to Avignon, make our triumphal entry with the gendarmerie, and once in the town we can show our papers, and thank these gentlemen for their kindness."

"A capital plan," said Jadin.

"Come, these passports," continued the gendarme, who hearing us whisper, thought we were consulting on a plan to baffle his watchfulness.

"What would be the use of giving them," resumed I, "unless you have cat's eyes to read them with?"

The gendarmes consulted in their turn; it appeared that they agreed about it, for the same voice continued—

"You are right, sir; but with your permission we will take you to a place where it will be light enough."

"And where is that?"

"Avignon."

"The gates are shut at this time."

"Against travellers, but not against prisoners."

"Come, turn round, my man," said he to the postillion; "and set off again quickly, for it is not too warm here," and taking our horse by the bit, he made him turn round; he and his companion posted themselves one on each side of our carriage, and we retraced our way, on the road we had so uselessly travelled.

"But," cried I, fearing we might be released, "you are abusing your power shamefully, and I shall complain on my arrival at Avignon."

"You are at liberty to do so."

"And when shall we reach Avignon?"

"In an hour, I hope."

"Come, postillion, gallop off, or I shall urge your horse on with the point of my sabre. Start!" continued the gendarme, following up his threat, and our carriage whirled through the air.

"Excellent gendarme! I should have asked permission to embrace him, had I been sure he would have refused it."

"His words were as true as the gospel; in about an hour we saw the dark mass again, which we had been two hours getting away from. Our escort passed through an avenue of trees, the branches of which so shaded the road, that we had gone by without seeing it, and some minutes afterwards, as midnight was striking, we knocked at the gates of Avignon. The gate-keeper rose, grumbling, and asking who knocked at that time! The gendarmes made themselves known, and immediately the hinges turned to give access to the police and the vagabonds they brought with them; then we heard the gate-keeper close the portals behind us, turn the key, and push forward the bolts. We breathed freely, for once in the town they were almost certain not to put us out again."

"Now, gentlemen," said the excellent gendarme, dismounting and approaching the carriage; "I

hope you will make no fresh difficulty about showing me your passports.'

"Of course not," answered I, offering my own and that of Jadin. 'You will see that they are quite correct.'

"The gendarme took them, went into the porter's lodge, and seeing there was no fault to be found, returned them.

"Here they are, gentlemen," said he, 'and a thousand pardons for having brought you back in this way.'

"A thousand pardons!—A thousand thanks, my good fellow; without you we should have slept in the fields, and now we shall sleep at the Palais Royal, if you will only have the kindness to show it to us."

M. Dumas, who, in accordance with his profession, was always on the look-out for picture subjects, witnessed the branding of vast herds of wild bulls in the old Roman Amphitheatre at Nîmes:—

"The circus had gradually filled; all the available seats were crowded, the ruins alone were unoccupied, so that the spectators who were nearest to the arena were only separated from it by a wall about six feet high, which goes round it; and the most distant stood upon the top gallery of the Amphitheatre. Some even were mounted on large blue spikes fastened in the holes of the beams formerly used to support the *velarium*, but now, on great occasions, such as the birthday of the king, or the anniversary of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, decorated with the tricolour flag.

"At length, when the last stones had disappeared beneath this stream of people, like the remains of the earth beneath the Deluge, when there were no more waiting at the gates, and when it was quite certain that the whole population of Arles was assembled, the gates were closed. The trumpeter of the town, as herald of the festivity, advanced into the middle of the circus, and sounded a blast. As the notes died away, two peasants, mounted on the little white ponies of La Camargue, entered, each holding in his hands a trident, and rode round the Amphitheatre, driving off the idlers, who now hastened to get what seats they could, and left the circus to the combatants.

"I wondered, on looking at the low wall which protected the spectators, how the ancient seats had been guarded from the rage of the animals which the people came to see slaughtered in thousands. A rampart six feet in height would perhaps stop heavy animals, though I remember, in the Spanish bull-fights, the bulls, and especially the bulls of Navarre, which are the lightest, occasionally sprung over the first palisade, which is five feet high, and got into a passage the narrowness of which alone prevents their clearing the second barrier, which is, however, fifteen or eighteen inches higher. But in the ancient sports, in which the animals were tigers, panthers, and lions, to which Cæsar brought a serpent fifty cubits long, who had only to uncoil himself and stretch out his head to reach the fourth and fifth rows of seats, and Agrippa furnished twenty elephants, whose trunks could have touched the gallery of the emperor and vestals, what barriers protected the spectators, of which no traces remain? And yet no cotemporary author mentions a single accident arising from these causes, and which, without a rampart or a grating, would have been common.

"I was communicating my reflections to Jadin, when we heard a cry of joy; and on casting our eyes towards the arena we saw the first bull, which, frightened by this noise, endeavoured in vain to return backwards to the vault from which he had just issued. Accustomed to the vast solitudes of La Crau, to the sandy plains of Aiguesmortes, or the fens of Camargue, he appeared stupefied, and cast a dull and ferocious look round the circle of spectators in which he was confined. Seeing no way of escape, and feeling himself surrounded by a circle of granite, he bent his head, bellowed long and loudly, and pawed the ground with his forefeet. These hostile demonstrations were received with cries of joy by the spectators; but of all present Milord was decidedly the most agitated. He

had till then been lying down, but now he sprang up convulsively, and remembering his former fights at the *barrière du combat*, he would have sprung into the arena had not his master held him back by his chain.

"Meanwhile one of the peasants had advanced some steps towards the bull, which, seeing now distinctly the enemy he had to combat, precipitated himself upon him with such rapidity that all the Amphitheatre exclaimed together, 'Take care!' but the light stallion of La Camargue gave one bound to the side so suddenly that you would have thought the two adversaries had not met, if the bull, in shaking his head, had not stained the sand of the arena with large drops of blood. The applause which greeted the man, and the insults heaped on the animal, excited them both: the one to follow up his success, the other to revenge the check he had sustained. Although the second horseman now advanced to provoke the bull in his turn, the animal paid no attention to him, but looked round for the one who had wounded him, and seeing him at the other end of the Amphitheatre, he turned towards him, ready to spring upon him at the least aggression. The peasant then galloped his horse round the arena, like the grooms at Franconi's. The bull looked after him, then, calculating with wonderful sagacity the spot where he should nail the horse and his rider to the wall, he sprang forwards. But his enemies had foreseen this manœuvre; the horse, though at full gallop, stopped immediately, and the bull, borne onwards by his own swiftness, struck the wall with his head, like an ancient battering-ram, about three feet before him. The shock was so great that he fell immediately, stunned and trembling, as if the butcher's club had fallen on his head.

"The peasant spurred on his horse, and made it spring lightly over the prostrate bull. At this moment a man clothed in scarlet, and something in the style of the devils at the opera, came forward, holding a red-hot iron in his hand, which he pressed to the leg of the animal. The bull no longer endeavoured to protect himself, but raised his head and bellowed plaintively; and on a rope being slipped over him got up unresistingly, and followed, amidst the applause of the assembly, the man in scarlet, who went out by the opposite door to which he had entered."

These specimens of M. Dumas' pictures afford a good idea of the author's gallery, and we think it due to him to state that he has the good taste,—even at Marseilles, where his fame as the author of *Monte Christo* is at the culminating point,—to forbear acting the part of a literary lion.

The United States: its Power and Progress.

By Guillaume Tell Poussin. Translated from the French by Edmund Du Barry, M.D., &c. Delf and Trubner.

M. POUSSIN appears to have been for many years a resident in the United States, during which time he was a member of the Board of Topographical Engineers, appointed by the American government to survey the means of national defence; and since the establishment of the French republic, he was for a short time the minister of France to the United States. These circumstances must have afforded him unusual opportunities of becoming acquainted with the social and material condition of America, and he has embodied the result of his observations in the present volume. The work is divided into two parts, the former containing a history of the various North American colonies, by whatever nation planted, from the earliest times to the American Union; whilst the latter portion consists of a statistical account of the present military, agricultural, commercial, and industrial resources of the United States. This is by far the more valuable part, the author having

condensed into it all the information which his employment under the American government enabled him to collect. The details respecting the naval ports and armaments, fortifications, arsenals, steam navigation, canals, railroads, &c., together with the remarks on climate, population, religion, education, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, are minute and comprehensive, and, we presume, exact; at least we do not perceive that the editorial duty of correcting inaccuracies has been frequently called into requisition. But, to the English reader at least, the former portion of M. Poussin's work will not prove so satisfactory. In comparison with their relative importance, too much attention is bestowed on the history of the French colonies; whilst that of the English is not only meagre, but frequently incorrect. Thus, speaking of the colonization of Rhode Island, the author observes:—"Some time after this, a new dissenter, named Hutchinson, was also banished with his followers from the Massachusetts colony. He joined the colony of Providence. From this union sprang the colony of Rhode Island; the land had been purchased in 1638 from the Indians." The celebrated Anne Hutchinson, the friend of Vane, and leader of the Antinomian party in Massachusetts, is here transexed, a mistake in some degree excusable in a Frenchman, with whom *Anne* is a masculine name, but which should have been corrected by the translator. In the next page we find the story of Cromwell's being prevented by a royal injunction from proceeding to America mentioned as "an historical fact, worthy of being here recorded;" though it is now pretty well known that this "historical fact," though recorded by Hume, Neal, and other grave historians, is no fact at all. The story probably arose from another at least apocryphal anecdote of Cromwell, after the debate on the great petition and remonstrance, having been heard to declare that if it had not been carried he would have sold all and gone to America. The usual French liberties are taken with English names, such as writing Lord Buckley for Berkeley, &c. But what is most offensive to the English reader is the hostile spirit which M. Poussin's book breathes against this country. He anticipates with delight a speedy rupture between England and America, and has already in imagination ranged the arms of the French with those of their brother republicans across the Atlantic, without the slightest regard to what may be the origin or justice of the wished-for quarrel, as will be seen from the following passages in his conclusion:—

"Now, with all these elements of industrial prosperity, so lavishly distributed among the American people, can any one believe that the United States can thus extend itself without coming in contact at some period with England?—a nation which has impressed the seal of its monopoly in every part of the world, which has planted its flag on every coast, whose tradesmen, in fine, have carried their merchandize to every market in the world? Certainly not; and that day, if it has not already come, cannot be far distant. These nations cannot, then, fail to measure with one another their strength; and the shock of their collision will be felt by all Europe! The world will then witness one of those struggles which will be the more terrible, because the offspring of a rivalry and antagonism of interest, and of an instinctive antipathy the more intense, inasmuch as it is fraternal. * * * When this struggle of nation with nation, through rivalry of material interests, shall take place, and when hostilities shall daily become more threatening abroad, what

ought to be the hope, the refuge of France? What part, in fine, ought France to act? In view of all the conditions of its political and social organization, of its commercial and industrial position, this appears to be clearly determined. With respect to its principles and interests, it finds itself in harmony with the United States."

With these feelings M. Poussin, like, indeed, most foreigners, is utterly unable to regard any step taken by this country in any other light than that of an insidious design to promote its commercial ascendancy. Thus the suppression of the slave-trade, and final abolition of slavery in the colonies, by which Great Britain has, at a great expense, ruined so many of her own subjects, to the benefit of foreigners, is regarded in the following passage only as a commercial *ruse*:—

"Now that England has conquered another empire in India, where she labours to find the means of supplying the raw material for her manufactures, and consequently to dispense with the products of the American soil, which is no longer her own, the slave-trade has ceased to be useful. Emancipation may serve her interests. Hence the English merchants, to subserve their own interests, as in 1690, preach a contrary doctrine, immediate manumission, in order to strike a heavy blow at a powerful rival, and if the interests of her merchants required it, England would go to war to enforce a measure thus dressed in the garb of humanity."

M. Poussin, on the contrary, though rejoicing in the spirit-stirring name of 'Guillaume Tell,' and though the *ci-devant* minister of a republic which takes for its motto the words, *liberté, égalité, fraternité*, would leave slavery in the States to take its natural course:—

"I repeat my conviction, that if inconsiderate agitators do not meddle with the question of slavery in those portions of the United States where it still exists; if slavery be left to its natural course; if reliance be placed on the interest, on the enlightened reason of man quietly to bring about the solution of this question, so often agitated without any real advantage; if, I say, the hirelings of English philanthropy do not excite a spirit of rebellion among this class of labourers, I cannot apprehend, with authors who have written on this subject, any struggle between the white and black population of the southern portion of the Union."

M. Poussin views with peculiar indignation the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon, which he regards as a sort of American East India Company, affording to "the mercantile and financial aristocracy of England a means of extending its monopoly, and to its government an element of encroachment and usurpation." Before we read M. Poussin's description we had no idea what ogres those seemingly quiet and respectable gentlemen were, who meet occasionally in Fenchurch-street:—

"This company, by the power derived from its constitution, exercises a complete despotism over all its subordinates. It has absolute control of the liberty of all who are in its service, whether as sub-agents, employes, bondsmen, or slaves; for the slavery which exists in all the Indian tribes is also admitted throughout the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company. The chiefs have therefore the power of life and death over any individual who refuses to submit to the rules of the company. They regulate, determine, or withdraw at will, the salaries of all their agents or employes. They fix the price of all provisions or articles of consumption, as also of the beaver-skins sold by the natives. From these purchases, and from the sale of their merchandize, they realize a profit of not less than three hundred per cent."

"The labourers, who are generally natives of the Orkney islands, or Canadians, are enlisted for a

term of five years in the service of the company, and receive from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred and twenty-five francs a year (from seventy-five to eighty-five dollars). The clerks at the posts are better paid. All are armed, disciplined, and subjected to a rule equal in severity to that of an army. Every act of insubordination is immediately punished with death."

The reader will be somewhat relieved when informed that even by the original charter granted by Charles II., the governors were only empowered to punish criminals according to the laws of England, and that at present they are required to deliver up all criminals for trial. Indeed, they are anxious to divest themselves entirely of this branch of their jurisdiction, and at the last renewal of their grant recommended the government to establish a court of justice, of which they offered to bear the expense. We always believed that a share in their stock was a good thing, but we were not prepared for M. Poussin's astounding intelligence that the rate of their profits was 300 per cent. We fancy, however, that this per-centage, divided by twenty, will give a quotient representing more nearly the figure of the dividend. The most prosperous period of the Hudson's Bay Company's existence was from 1690 to 1800, when they divided a profit of from 60 to 70 per cent. In consequence of the competition of the North West Company, the dividend during the first two-and-twenty years of the present century never exceeded four per cent., and during six years of that period it was *nil*. In 1821, the proprietors were required to pay up 100% per cent. on their shares, which raised the capital to 400,000%. Since that time to 1838, when their grant was renewed for twenty-one years, the dividend has varied from four to ten per cent., with occasional bonuses of six and ten per cent., and the reader may therefore judge whether it is likely that they are now making 300 per cent. M. Poussin's statement presents an amusing instance of French exaggeration with regard to English commercial doings.

Daughter Deborah. By the Author of 'The Miser's Secret.' Saunders and Otley.

THE volumes before us relate a story which commences in the midst of those changes of national sentiment that characterized the period of the restoration of Charles II. to his court and kingdom. The author is not a stranger to the field of romance, a previous work from the same pen, the scene of which was laid during the reign of James I., having been favourably received on its appearance. The scene of his present production is laid in London. We are introduced at the outset, in a very agreeable chapter, to the company of John Milton, formerly Latin secretary of Cromwell, but now residing in literary retirement, with his daughter Deborah, in a homely tenement in Petty France, a situation in the immediate vicinity of Westminster Abbey and Whitehall. The front of the house in question looked out on the then pleasant locality of the Tothill-fields, and its back upon the Birdeage-walk, which was, at the time, "truly what its name proclaimed it, a great aviary, the fluttering captives in their barred prisons being hung to rock in the breezes from every tree." In this humble abode, while the bell of the adjoining Abbey chimes the third hour after midnight, the tinkling hand-bell of the blind poet is impatiently summoning from her youthful slumber the

gentle heroine of the tale. It was past midnight before she had retired to rest, and yet she is so soon summoned again to write down, ere they have "passed away into the oblivious grave of eternity," the burning thoughts that are struggling into language in the sleepless brain of the immortal sage. The plaintive and fretful helplessness of the poet, and the dutiful devotion of his child to this her daily and nightly task, are affectingly described, and form an opening to the story, which bespeaks a favourable ear for the narrative that follows upon it. The toilsome duty of the night being at last discharged, the weary Deborah is returning to her chamber, when she accidentally becomes the spectatress of an occurrence which mainly forms the groundwork of the plot, and it speedily begins to thicken with the events of an interesting story. A tumult occurs in the street, and near the door of the poet's house; the night-watch are about to convey to the lock-up the drunken person of a wild cavalier roisterer, when they suddenly discover—a discovery which is also made by Deborah—that a placard has been fastened on his back, on which are inscribed the words, "Respect Abraham Clarke, the grandson and heir of the worshipful Justice Clarke." The pain which this discovery causes to the daughter of Milton may be conceived, when the reader is informed that Abraham and Deborah are secretly, if not avowedly lovers, and that she has never before seen him but in the garb, or known him but in the character, of a rigid republican, his grandsire aforesaid being a feared and respected Justice of the Commonwealth. What means, then, this assumption of the dress—and, worse, this copying of the habits—of the dissolute young cavaliers of the day, which has so shocked the gentle prudery of the fair little republican? But the solution of this mystery must await a brief reference to one or two other characters that figure with prominence among the few personages that compose the story. Of these, one Gaspar Price, and a Master Medlicott, are the chief promoters of the various schemes, whether arising from personal or from political motives, which make up the interest we feel in those against whom their mischievous ingenuity is directed. The father of Gaspar was the bosom friend of the father of Abraham Clarke. They both lost their lives in the wars of the period; but the former having, at the time of his death, entrusted the whole of his fortune to the latter, who afterwards died under the imputation that, instead of appropriating it to the benefit of Gaspar, he had misapplied it to his own purposes, the son of the one becomes the secret enemy of the son of the other—an enmity which is increased by the discovery that they are rivals for the hand of Deborah Milton; and though they are both brought up in the family of the austere but affectionate Justice, its members are constantly exposed to the insults of Gaspar, who not only taunts them with their connexion with the spoiler of his fortunes—a taunt which they have not the means of repelling—but still further wounds their feelings by taking to the company and courses of the cavaliers, whilst he defames Abraham to Deborah Milton as a wine-bibber and a gambler. To this charge, the scene she has witnessed in the street lends a degree of credibility which she would not, otherwise, have been disposed to attach to it. The result is, that Abraham is discarded by Deborah, whilst Milton loses a companion who reads Greek and Hebrew

"like a true scholar." But the poet's fortunes become matter of interest. The coming of the king is daily expected; and Master Medlicott, a crafty personage, ready to change his colours, and to bask in the beams of the rising sun—having, too, "the pardon of a few peccadilloes of his own to bargain for, as well as post, promotion, and future provision" to negotiate—begins to profess an unusual interest in the fate of Milton, whom he knows from his past conduct, and especially his defence of the execution of Charles, to be peculiarly obnoxious to the family of the Stuarts. Under the pretence of advising him to betake himself to a place of security until the storm shall have blown over, but with the real object of securing his own safety by giving up the poet to the vengeance of the Stuarts, he endeavours to scare him away from his home. In this attempt, however, he is baffled by the tact and resolution of Milton and Deborah themselves. These are the main points of the story. We leave the reader to supply the details from the book itself. The *dénouement* is brought about in the following manner:—Davenant, the court poet, who is indebted to Milton for some previous favours, and who, on the restoration of Charles, becomes cognizant of his position, devises a mock funeral, at which Milton is supposed, after having died in retirement, to be interred; whilst he, at the same time, arranges a masque at court, where, with a tact and humour worthy of his reputation, he contrives to introduce Milton, Deborah, the Clarkes, and Gaspar; elicits from the king the acknowledgment that the money supposed to have been misapplied in the manner already detailed had been, in an emergency, advanced as a loan to himself—a loan "which he went on intending to replace to the end of his reign;" and draws from Gaspar, now satisfied of the injustice he has done his friends, the confession that he has personated Abraham, and got intoxicated and into debt in his name. Hence is solved the mystery of the placard; the sensitiveness of the Clarkes, on the score of personal and family honour, is agreeably removed; Deborah is restored to happiness, and Milton to the completion of 'Paradise Lost.'

Although the story is fairly enough written, we cannot say that we approve of this mingling of fact and fiction, and much less the trifling with great names.

NOTICES.

Observations on the Past and Present State of Fire-Arms. By Colonel Chesney, R.A., F.R.S. Longman and Co.

NOT to military men only, but to all interested in the honour and safety of the country, is the subject of Colonel Chesney's present work important. The condition of the British artillery service is notoriously defective, and the need of improvement universally acknowledged. The fire-arms of the rest of the army, especially the muskets of the line, are also far behind the time, and not of a kind to cope with the weapons of other countries. We are glad that one distinguished for scientific acquirements, as well as of honourable position in the service, has at the present juncture published these observations. By the aspect of political affairs throughout Europe, and more immediately by the unhappy Caffre war at the Cape, public attention has been at length called to the inefficiency of the fire-arms of the British army. As a book of reference in these inquiries, Colonel Chesney's observations will be valuable, containing full information on the past and present state of the artillery service, and the fire-arms in general of the British army, with many important sugges-

tions for improvement. The recent changes in the Prussian and French arms, from the inventions of Delvigne, Tamisier, and Minié, are referred to, the results of which in the practice of the chasseurs de Vincennes are also described. Since Colonel Chesney's book was issued there have appeared in 'The Times' various important communications on the subject, especially those of Sir Charles Shaw and of another military man, who gives account of experiments ('Times,' Jan. 12), from which it appears that the common musket approaches to the best rifle in accuracy, and excels it in range, if the form of the shot and the manner of loading be rightly attended to. The ball used was in shape "much that of a Portugal grape, with one-fifth part cut off from the stalk end, and thence a conical cavity extending beyond the centre of the mass toward the point." The success of these experiments, with a common Sepoy's musket, was such as to call for investigation, since a change in the loading may render needless any general change in the fire-arms of our infantry.

Outlines of Comparative Physiology. By Louis Agassiz and A. A. Gould. Edited by Thomas Wright, M.D. H. G. Bohn.

THIS volume forms part of Mr. Bohn's valuable 'Scientific Library' series. It is a reprint of an American work, considerably enlarged by the English editor. The fame of Professor Agassiz, and the high reputation of his coadjutor, have attracted very general attention to the original treatise, which was drawn up expressly for educational purposes. We need scarcely say that it is full of interest, and worthy of careful study. In the English edition the book is swelled to twice its original bulk by the addition of inserted matter and woodcuts. The new text is partly contributed by Dr. Wright, and partly extracted from the English translation of Wagner's 'Physiology,' and some of the scattered writings of Agassiz. The result is a hybrid between an elementary manual of zoology and an anatomical treatise. In some respects the book gains in value; in others, it loses materially. We confess our preference for its unconglomerated state. The object of introducing much of the new matter is too obviously the employment of a number of very good woodcuts, that have already done duty in South's 'Manual of the Bones,' and Willis's translation of Wagner's 'Elements of Physiology.' The book in consequence becomes over-illustrated. In it are also a number of woodcuts that have decorated the pages of Mr. Bohn's edition of Richardson's 'Geology,' and several works by Dr. Mantell, itself another volume of the series. To say the least, we do not think this proceeding good policy.

Annual Report of the Progress of Chemistry and the Allied Sciences, &c. By Justus Liebig and H. Kopp. Edited by A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D., and H. Benck Jones, M.D. Taylor, Walton, & Maberly.

THE importance of a correct record of the progress of any science is too obvious to require a remark; yet, curiously enough, in this very practical country, we have no such record of any science, originating with any man who can be regarded as an authority. The annual report now before us, forming the second part of the third volume, is of German origin, and comes to us, after a year's delay, as a translation of the original. All the Professors in the University of Giessen contribute to this report; and most faithfully do they record the work of every cultivator of chemical science, and of many of those engaged in other branches of experimental investigation. The work is admirably translated, and furnishes a book of the utmost value to every chemical student. It is, indeed, almost impossible to pursue an investigation without such a record to refer to. In the absence of such, the chances are that much time and thought may be expended on subjects which have already been fully investigated. The subjects embraced in this part are organic, analytical, and technical chemistry, mineralogy, and chemical geology. It is exceedingly desirable that some arrangement be made by which the appearance of the annual report at an earlier period should be insured in this country. This report bears upon its title-page the date of

1852 as the period of its publication, and it is the report of 1849, giving but very little information of matters published in the early part of 1850. There is no deception practised here; both dates are very clearly expressed. We only regret that so valuable a work should be so long delayed.

America and the American Church. By the Rev. Henry Caswall, M.A. Mozley.

Books on America are now many and multiplying. Even if there appears sometimes matter displeasing to our Transatlantic brethren, they ought to be gratified in witnessing the demand of the English people for so much information about them and their country, each writer, in addition to the topics which all travellers handle in common, touching upon some special feature of the institutions or usages of the United States. One gives prominence to the political system, another to the social condition, a third to the commerce and resources of the country. Slavery is the burden of one book, education of another. Mr. Caswall's topic is the history and state of the Episcopal communion in the States. The Americans have no established church, and by far the largest number of the people are Presbyterians. Episcopacy has considerable influence, however, in the Republic, and those who consider Episcopacy and Christianity as synonymous, speak of it as 'the American Church.' Mr. Caswall does not appear to hold such narrow opinions, but he adopts a similar phraseology. The information contained in his book is varied and interesting, and the bearings upon home church affairs instructive. Of Mr. Caswall's qualifications for writing, we shall allow himself to speak in one sentence of his preface. "The author has certainly enjoyed the advantage of a considerable acquaintance with mankind in general, and with churchmen in particular. As missionary, professor, rector, curate, and vicar, his ministrations have extended over twenty years of time, and over many thousand miles of space. Republicanism and monarchy have been alike familiar to him, while the Establishment and the Voluntary System have in turn presented to him their respective benefits and defects. He has conversed with persons of various grades, from the President of the American Union to the shepherd on Salisbury Plain, from the Primate of all England to the swindling 'Prophet' of the Mormons. He has worshipped in venerable cathedrals, and has witnessed the wild fervour of enthusiasm in the camp-meetings of the western forest." The chapter descriptive of the Mormons, and of the author's visit to their city, and interview with Joe Smith, will by many be found the most interesting in the volume. Throughout the whole book there are scattered facts worthy of record, and opinions worthy of attention.

Classical Selections from British Prose Writers. Cockshaw.

THE prefatory notice to this work informs us that it is designed to supply a want which has long been felt. This want is stated to be a general purity in the selection of reading pieces for the young of both sexes; and, again, it is said, "In addition to this, the tendency of the selections thickly scattered over many of our school-books, is not only not in harmony with, but is in some respects hostile to the more enlightened spirit of the present age." We object to the whole of this—it is the cant of sectarianism; and when we find the editor putting Sterne, Swift, Pope, Byron, and many others, the pride of English literature, under interdiction, we can well understand the narrow limits of his mental horizon. We make no objection to the greater number of his selections, they are as good as they can be, and most of them must be regarded as examples of composition, and as full of the best elements of virtue. The study of them would tend in every way to improve the mind; a few of them were not written for, and certainly would not be understood by the young, and a few more might with much propriety have been omitted altogether, as being of a purely political character, and certainly not in harmony with the liberal views indicated in the preface,—or rather they are of that order of liberality which sees only one side of a

question. Curran and Channing, Sidney Smith and Kossuth, Godwin and Hazlitt, were great in their respective orders; but much which they spoke and wrote of necessity requires a more careful examination than can possibly be given to their themes by the young.

Footsteps of Our Lord and His Apostles in Syria, Greece, and Italy. By W. H. Bartlett. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

ILLUSTRATED books on sacred scenes and history are now numerous, and Mr. Bartlett has himself made some of the most valuable contributions to this department of literature. The 'Walks about Jerusalem,' and the 'Forty Days in the Desert,' have been deservedly popular, and the present volume has equal interest in its subject and merit in its execution. At once artist and author, a pictorial tourist, Mr. Bartlett has advantages over most travellers; and while he views the scenes with the eye of a painter, he describes them with the exactness of a pious historian. In following 'The Footsteps of Our Lord and His Apostles in Syria, Greece, and Italy,' we are led over ground interesting from classic association, as well as hallowed by Christian recollections, and we find Mr. Bartlett an intelligent and agreeable guide. The volume contains about twenty beautiful engravings by Cousen, Brandard, Willmore, and others, as well as many superior woodcuts by Branston. It is a book which, both from its matter and appearance, ranks high among the suitable gift-books of the season.

SUMMARY.

OF illustrated books for the young, we lately noticed several of high merit, issued by a house in St. Paul's Churchyard, which has long been noted for this class of publications. We have now before us a number of children's books from a publisher in a more aristocratic part of the town, who gives particular attention to the same useful department of literature. The superior style in which they are got up, and the great beauty of the illustrations in some of them, call for special notice. In *Child's Play, Seventeen Drawings by E. V. B.*, we have a series of sketches, illustrative of traditional nursery rhymes, such as—

"Lady-cow, lady-cow,
Fly away home!
Thy house is on fire,
Thy children are flown."

The motto of the book says, from Schiller, that "deep meaning lieth oft in childish play." The spirit of kindness to animals, for instance, is floated into the youthful mind on the notes of that old entomological *nunc dimittis*. The drawing is excellent, as also of most of the pictures, especially the one illustrating 'Twinkle, twinkle, little star.' Only four lines of the rhyme are given, but the whole page is full of exquisite poetry. Higher art we have rarely seen devoted to juvenile amusement than in this artistically etched work. *Aunt Effie's Rhymes for Children* has also much artistic merit, as well as other claims on our commendation. The illustrations by 'Phiz' are spirited and appropriate, and the rhymes convey useful and good lessons in a style sure to attract children. In *The Village Queen; or, Summer in the Country*, by Thomas Miller, we have some beautiful drawings, with suitable descriptions, of English scenery. Mr. Miller has already published similar works of much merit and popularity. 'The Cottage-door,' 'Cattle at the Stream,' 'The Village Dance,' 'The Nut-gatherers,' 'The Gleaners,' are the subjects of illustration by John Absolon, Harrison Weir, E. H. Wehnert, and William Lee, members of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours. The pictures are fine specimens of the art of painting in colours, "not liable," as Mr. Miller remarks, "to the objection raised by one of Nature's uneducated critics, a pretty gipsy girl, to whom I once showed an engraving, by my friend Landells, of the 'Gipsy Encampment' in the 'Beauties of the Country,' and which she said was all wrong, because the trees were black instead of green." These pictures are chromatic fac-similes, by Leighton Brothers, of the original drawings. The letterpress and illustrations

are in good harmony, and form together a pleasing and beautiful volume.

In *Home and its Pleasures*, simple stories for young people are told by Mrs. Harriet Myrtle, in plain and easy prose. The choice of words and style of writing, as well as the size of type and kind of pictures, all are wisely adapted for the young. Nor will the brilliant colouring of the illustrations be to their eyes any fault, but rather an additional merit and attraction. For readers a little older, there are *New Tales from Faery Land*, very good after their kind, but we have not so much pleasure in commending faery tales as other subjects for the young, except when of uncommon excellence. These have, however, the merit of being well told, and the book breathes a good and kindly spirit.

In Collins's cheap and valuable series of popular works, we are glad to find Dr. Hitchcock's *Religion of Geology and its connected Sciences*, a book of which we have lately spoken with the highest praise. In *Bohn's Standard Library*, the fifth and sixth volumes are issued of *Neander's Church History*. New editions of useful school-books by M. Le Page, a successful French teacher, *The French School*, in three little volumes, severally entitled, 'L'Echo de Paris, or a Selection of Words and Phrases,' 'The Gift of Conversation,' a book of exercises; and 'The Last Step; or the Principles of French Grammar.' *Easy Lessons in Geography*, by Anna Maria Serjeant, with numerous illustrations, is a little elementary treatise which will render easy and attractive to young people a subject which they usually regard as dry and difficult.

We mention here a tale of northern Irish life, entitled *The Use of Sunshine*, not because underserving of fuller notice, but as the time would otherwise pass for our mention of it being useful, it being 'a Christmas narrative,' by S. M., authoress of the 'Story of a Family,' and other books of merit. From the office of the 'Illustrated London News' is issued *Lady Felicia*, a novel, by Henry Cockton, author of 'Valentine Vox,' 'Sylvester Sound,' &c. The book is more animated and less diffuse than the generality of novels. A new edition appears of an Essay, by John Edward Taylor, on *Michael Angelo considered as a Philosophic Poet*, with translations.

Mr. John Russell Smith, the antiquarian publisher, has issued prospectuses of a new work on the 'Remains of Pagan Saxondom,' principally from tourists in England, by Mr. J. Y. Akerman, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. It is proposed to be illustrated by engravings of objects, as far as possible, of the actual size.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Arbousset's Tour in South Africa, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
Chesney's (Col.) Observations on Fire-arms, 8vo, 12s. 6d.
Coleridge's (Hartley) Poems, 2 vols. 12mo, cloth, 12s.
Ellis's (G.) Irish Ethnology, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Emily Howard, a Novel, by Mrs. Dunlop, 3 vols., £1 11s. 6d.
Evans (J. H.) Memoir and Remains, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
Gardener's Magazine of Botany, Vol. 3, cloth, 27s.
Gleig's School Series—Tate's Astronomy, 18mo, sewed, 1s.
Gregory and Watson's Analysis to Geometry, 8vo, 12s.
Higgins's (W.) Researches in the Solar Realm, 12mo, 2s. 6d.
Industrial Arts, Part 8, 7s. 6d.
Inne's Rhetorical Class Book, 5th edition, 12mo, 3s. 6d.
Jones's Psalter, 32mo, cloth, 2s.
Large's Titles and Similitudes of Christ, Vol. 1, 1s. 8d.
Lemon's (Mark) Prose and Verse, 12mo, cloth, 4s.
London Catalogue of Periodicals, &c., for 1852, royal 8vo, 1s.
London Psalmist, Edited by J. Surman, imp. 8vo, cloth, 16s.
McKenzie's (W. B.) 16 Sermons, post 8vo, cloth, 6s.
McCulloch's (J. R.) Commercial Dictionary, 8vo, cloth, 50s.
—half russia, £2 15s.
Mason's (R. H.) Pictures of Life in Mexico, 2 vols., 24s.
Mylin's Poetical Class Book, 8th edition, 12mo, roan, 4s.
—First Book of Poetry, 12th edition, 12mo, 2s. 6d.
Natural History of the Year for Children, 18mo, 1s. 6d.
Patterson's Tour in Syria, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
Phillips's General Atlas of the World, imp. folio, £3.
Poems, Sacred and Miscellaneous, 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
Protestantism contrasted with Romanism, 2 vols. 8vo, 28s.
Pulpit, Vol. 60, 7s. 6d.
Three Weeks in Wet Sheets, 12mo, boards, 3s.
Two Families, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 21s.
Vernon Gallery of British Art, 2nd series, folio, £2 2s.
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, by Enfield, 18mo, 2s.
West's Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, 8vo, cloth, 14s.
Wilson's Christianity in Scotland, royal 18mo, cloth, 2s.
Woman, her Mission and her Life, 2nd edition, 18mo, 1s. 6d.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A groundless charge of an insinuation that Mr. Waterhouse "was merely an entomologist," has been made by a contemporary, in order to found thereon a justification of the late appointment to the supreme charge of the department of Mineralogy and Palæontology in the British Museum. In speaking of the late President of the Entomological Society as an entomologist, we no more meant to insinuate that he was nothing else, than that the late Mr. Children was merely a chemist when he was appointed to the Curatorship of the Zoology in the British Museum, or that the late Mr. König was merely a botanist when the 'Mineralogy' was assigned to his charge. We simply defined the departments of natural science in which it is notorious those gentlemen chiefly excelled at the period of their respective appointments in that national establishment. We are aware that since Mr. Waterhouse has been an assistant in the mineralogical department, he has undertaken the continuation or resumption of the 'Illustrated Natural History of the Mammalia,' which was begun by Mr. Martin, and that he has brought out the numbers descriptive of the species of the *Marsupialia* and *Rodentia*; and we regret that the progress of this work has been suspended. But what we still more regret is, that his appointment has not been to that department of the British Museum for which his habitual studies, as exemplified by his publications, specially qualify him. We repeat that the name of 'Waterhouse' will, by his actual appointment, be presented for the first time in connexion with the advancement of mineralogy, geology, and palæontology to the cultivators of those sciences at home and abroad; and, considering the importance and vast increase of the fossil collections in the British Museum, not without wonder, especially to foreign geologists, who may not know how these things are managed in this country. We do not yield to our contemporary in esteem for Mr. Waterhouse as a man and a zoologist, or in joy at any good fortune that may befall him; but we have a public duty to perform, and we cannot sacrifice that to a private feeling of pleasure at his receiving a compensation for unknown sacrifices, or for a life of labour, when that compensation, if proved to be due, is made at the expense of sacrificing the interests of one of the most extensive and important departments of our national Museum. The custody of the noble collections of minerals and fossils there accumulated, and their application to the advancement and diffusion of the sciences they illustrate, ought to have been confided unhesitatingly to a man of known experience, and of European reputation in those sciences, to one whose successful cultivation of at least the chief of them had brought honour to himself and to the country. If it be true, as our contemporary asserts, that Professor Owen was amongst the *candidates* for the office, the choice made by the principal trustees, and (according to the report and evidence of the late Commission of Inquiry) virtually by the Archbishop of Canterbury, is likely to place the working of the present system in such a point of view before the country at large, as may materially hasten its downfall. We trust that some independent member of Parliament will move for a return of the names of the candidates and their testimonials. We doubt whether that of Professor Owen, or of any really eminent geologist or palæontologist, will be found amongst them; and for this reason:—the trustees had decreed that the successor to Mr. König should come in at a lower salary; or, what amounts to the same thing, that the routine should not be altered which puts him on a lower status and salary than the keeper of the zoology. We cannot but view this arrangement as being derogatory to the eminent cultivators of geology, and as betraying on the part of the trustees pitiful ignorance of the actual importance and bearings of that noble and useful science. It is truly deplorable that the Commission lately held on the British Museum, at an expense of six thousand pounds to the country, should have proved such an utter abortion. The

soundest practical evidence was given on this occasion of the importance of establishing a laboratory and courses of lectures as at other national museums; and the progress of science has long demanded a separation of the fossil and mineral collections. The idea of lectures has been rejected, and the anomalous conglomerate of organic and inorganic specimens is allowed to remain, advantage being taken of a vacancy in the situation of 'keeper' to reduce the salary 200*l.* a-year. The money is *saved*,—and the opportunity afforded by the demise of Mr. König of effecting this anxiously looked-for reform, and of securing the services of the greatest osteologist of the age, is *lost*.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

AMONGST the most gratifying events of the Great Exhibition year, we are disposed to place the recognition of intellectual merit in its various departments. Architectural and engineering talent have been rewarded by knighthood, in the persons of Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox, and Sir William Cubitt; financial and administrative ability by an Order of the Bath, in the case of Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.; geology had already gained both honours, in the person of its veteran cultivator Sir H. T. De la Beche, C.B.; and chemistry has been distinguished by the Order of the Bath, and a court appointment, conferred on its zealous cultivator and practical applier, Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B. It gives us pleasure to add, that physiology and comparative anatomy have not been overlooked, Her Majesty having granted to Professor Owen a house on Kew-green, vacant by the death of the late King of Hanover. Those who know how unremittingly this indefatigable investigator of animal structures labours in the dissecting-rooms and museum, the atmosphere of which pervades the only apartments which the College of Surgeons could spare for his abode, will rejoice in the conditions of renewed health and vigour to which this well-chosen and well-deserved reward promises to contribute. We may announce, too, that the King of Prussia has selected our illustrious countryman from those submitted to His Majesty by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, for the vacancy in the Order of Merit occasioned by the demise of the celebrated Danish philosopher, Oersted.

In speaking last week of the Emperor of Russia's touching solicitude for the safety of Lieutenant Pim, we hinted at the possibility of some political reserve on the part of the Czar, and expressed the interest with which we awaited the traveller's own account of the negotiation. We have now authority for stating that Lieut. Pim has had an audience of the Emperor, and that His Majesty, having heard his statement, directed him to prepare a written explanation of his scheme. No answer had been received to this document up to the date of Lieut. Pim's letter (31st December), but he was treated with marked kindness by the imperial family, and by all the Russians to whom he had been made known. It appears that there is no difficulty about the transit across Siberia, but across the country of the Tchutski and Esquimaux beyond it. No one has yet traversed this unexplored tract, and several eminent Russian geographers, including Baer, Wrangel, and Middendorff, have pronounced the journey to be impossible. If the obstacles to Lieut. Pim's patriotic expedition are purely geographical, it does not say much for our knowledge of the science in this country that the traveller had to go to St. Petersburg to learn this. The geographical impediments should have been ascertained before application was made to the Premier for a grant of money. The interests of science are apt to suffer from too precipitate zeal,—even in the hands of its heartiest and most deservedly honoured supporters.

A subscription is forming under the auspices of an influential committee of scientific men, chiefly naturalists, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Dr. Grant, the eminent Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in University College. Professor Grant early relinquished the pecu-

niary advantages of his profession as a physician, in order to devote himself unreservedly to the pursuits of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. He spent a considerable patrimony in travelling throughout Europe, in studying at various universities, in order to acquire an extensive knowledge of his favourite branches of Natural History, and in making original observations and researches at home and abroad. He was one of the first, in this country, to teach these sciences in separate and extended courses of lectures; and he has been chiefly instrumental, by his numerous publications, and by his lectures, in diffusing a taste for these studies. But, though highly advantageous to the public, Dr. Grant's labours have not been profitable to himself in a pecuniary point of view, because attendance on courses of lectures on these subjects is not compulsory on candidates for diplomas or degrees; and his income, having been entirely dependent on the number of his pupils, has in some years been extremely limited. It is only within the last few months that the Council of University College has been enabled to grant to him an income of even 100*l.* per annum, beyond the returns of his class. Between two and three hundred pounds have been already subscribed, and it is proposed to present the offering in the acceptable form of an annuity. More subscriptions are, however, needed for an adequate recognition of Dr. Grant's thoroughly learned, unostentatious, and independent character; and we cannot do better than close our remarks with the name and address of the treasurer—J. S. Bowerbank, Esq., F.R.S., 3, Highbury Grove, Islington.

The members of the British Archaeological Association paid a second visit to the antiquities of the city on Wednesday. Their first visit we recorded at the time. The rendezvous on Wednesday was at Barbers' Hall, when Mr. Pettigrew read an interesting paper on the history of the barber-surgeons, and a description of the Hall and its contents. Beginning in periods when surgeons and barbers were united in a common profession, he traced the history of the knights of the razor and lancet down to the time when the two bodies separated, and the Royal College of Surgeons was established. In 1745 the union was dissolved; but it was not till many years after that the surgeons obtained a charter of incorporation. On the dissolution of the old 'Company of the Masters and Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of the Barbers and Surgeons of London,' the hall plate and other property remained with the barbers. The present Hall was built by Inigo Jones. Among the valuable furniture is a fine picture by Holbein, representing Henry VIII. granting the charter to the Company. Mr. Pettigrew's paper was full of historical details, curious and interesting. The Association proceeded from Barbers' Hall to visit various archaeological remains. First, they went to view a bastion of Old London Wall, at the back of the Chapel of St. James-in-the-Wall. The Saxon crypt of that chapel also attracted attention. Thence they went to the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, chiefly interesting as the burial-place of Milton, Fox, Strype, Speed, and Defoe, and as containing in its register the marriage of Oliver Cromwell with Elizabeth Boucher, Carpenters' Hall concluding the expedition of the day. It is now used as a printing-office. The elaborate ceiling is by Inigo Jones, and there are some old frescoes of the time of Elizabeth. Mr. White, in a short paper, called attention to the old wells of London, which were very numerous, and the sites of which are still marked by such names as Holy-well, Clement's-well, Clerke's-well, and Shad-well.

It appears that the newspaper account of the Submarine Telegraph being in danger on the 3rd of January was well-founded. The strength of the cable alone prevented damage. A schooner, laden with coal, from Newcastle to Cadiz, drifted at anchor from abreast Dover eastward to the South Foreland, before a heavy south-west gale. The vessel was brought up and kept for eleven hours in the same position, till the gale moderated. The combined strength of the ship's company, aided by

the crew of a Deal lugger, who boarded her to render assistance, was wholly unable to weigh the anchor, and the commander at last was compelled to slip the cable, leaving his anchor and thirty fathom of chain behind. Messrs. Crampton and Wollaston, the engineers of the Company, report that not the slightest injury was caused to the Telegraph, which has been working in the most perfect manner since the day of its first opening.

A very curious literary case has been decided by the Sacra Consulta of Rome. Count Alberti, an officer in a Pontifical regiment in 1838, sold to a bookseller at Ancona a part of a collection of autograph letters of Tasso, and documents relative to him, which had, he said, come into his possession some years before. These papers were published by the bookseller. Some time later Alberti sold another portion of papers relative to Tasso to a publisher at Lucca, and they also were published. On this the Ancona bookseller, Signor Mazzaroni, declared that the papers sold to him by Alberti were forged, and he had been arrested in consequence. This was in 1839. An investigation was made, which lasted five years, and it appeared that the papers were forgeries. Alberti was accordingly condemned to seven years' imprisonment. He appealed and demanded a re-investigation. His application was granted. The second investigation occupied not fewer than seven years, and the result of it was to prove that the papers were not forgeries, and that Alberti had obtained them from Prince Ottavio Falconieri, to whom they had been bequeathed by a priest named Marc Antonio. The matter was submitted to the Sacra Consulta, and Alberti, after twelve years' imprisonment (five as an accused, seven as a condemned), was declared innocent, and released. It is not explained why he did not give proofs of the authenticity of the papers when first arrested, nor how the papers came into the possession of the priest.

By the overland mail, intelligence is forwarded from Australia of the discovery of gold at Port Philip. About eighty miles from Melbourne, and fifty from Geelong, there is a gold tract apparently far exceeding in value anything in a similar space either at Sydney or California. Hundreds of adventurers were hastening to the spot, and all ordinary occupations were neglected. Fears are entertained as to the next clip of wool. Ships are locked for want of crews. The vessel which took the news to Bombay could only get away by obtaining seamen who were confined in Melbourne gaol. The salaries of government officials had been increased fifty per cent., and the wages of all labour in proportion. So rich is the field, that the government commissioners consider eight square feet for each man to be a sufficient allotment. Large sums have already been secured by many diggers.

A very satisfactory interview has taken place between his Highness the Pasha of Egypt and Messrs. Anderson and Briggs, deputed by the meeting held in London in October last, on the subject of the transit of British mails, passengers, and property. The necessity for a strong government in Egypt was referred to by the deputation, as essential to enforce subordination among the Arab population, more especially the Bedouin tribes of the desert between Cairo and Suez. The Pasha declared his firm purpose of maintaining the position which he believes had been conferred by the firman of the Sublime Porte upon his grandfather, Mehemet Ali, and his family, by hereditary succession. He also spoke of the improvement soon to be effected by the opening of the railway between Alexandria and Cairo.

A return has been made of the coal-pit accidents for the last two years in the United Kingdom. In 1850, the deaths were 632, from all causes; in 1851, 682. The proportion of deaths from explosions is nearly one half. From causes unavoidable, such as falling in the shafts, roof giving way, and various accidents, the number of deaths is only about a fifth of the whole. By increased discipline, and more efficient inspection, many lives may be annually saved. There have been besides, in last year, injuries of a more or less extent to about nine hundred persons.

No precise information has yet transpired as to the cause of the fire in the Amazon, but the general opinion is, that it spontaneously arose in the star-board fore-store-room, which contained a large quantity of tallow, oil, and turpentine. From the subscription opened at Southampton, 2000*l.* have been already collected. Mr. Croskey, the United States' consul at that port, has written a generous letter to the mayor of New York, proposing a subsidiary subscription in America. Of the whole number on board, 163, those saved amount to 57, leaving 106 still missing.

There is some fear of the opening of the American Exhibition at New York being postponed, on account of legal difficulties as to the proposed site. Whether another locality granted by the Corporation shall be made use of is now under consideration. It seems also that some jealousy exists among the New York committee as to the influence of Mr. Riddle, the commissioner of 1851, who is a Bostonian.

Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, one of the Directors of the East India Company, has announced to the managing committee of King's College Hospital, his intention of putting at their disposal the appointment of an assistant-surgeon in the Company's service. This is an enlightened and liberal exercise of patronage highly creditable to Mr. Plowden.

H. R. H. Prince Albert has intimated to the Government School of Mines the intention of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, to found at that Institution two annual Exhibitions of 30*l.* each, to be called the Duke of Cornwall's Exhibitions.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Dec. 17*th.*—On the causes of the changes of climate at different geological periods. By W. Hopkins, Esq., Pres. G.S. The author first considers the influence on the earth's superficial temperature, of a *central heat*, supposed to be the remains of a former and very much greater heat, which has been gradually diminishing during some indefinite period of time. The effect on the superficial temperature due to this cause may have been formerly of any amount, but is now reduced to within 1-20*th* of a degree of Fahrenheit of that ultimate limit to which it would be reduced in an indefinite period of time, supposing the external conditions under which the earth is now placed, such as the amount of radiation from the sun and stars, and the state of the atmosphere, to remain as at present. Poisson has calculated that it would require 100,000 millions of years to reduce the present temperature by about 1-40*th* of a degree of Fahrenheit. It is probable, therefore, that many millions of years must have elapsed since the central heat can have elevated the earth's superficial temperature by a single degree. The author also explained that any very sensible increase of superficial temperature from this cause must have been attended with an exceedingly rapid rate of increase of the internal temperature in descending below the earth's surface. It is only, however, to the more remote geological periods that we can refer for any very sensible change in the climatal conditions of our globe due to this cause. Such changes, also, must manifestly be continually from a higher to a lower temperature; and therefore we must appeal to some other cause to account for such oscillations of temperature as those of the glacial period. Poisson suggested that the present internal temperature of our globe might not be due to its primitive heat, but to the fact of the solar system having passed through some region of stellar space, of which the temperature, owing to stellar radiation, is much greater than that in which it is now placed. Without professing to say how far this cause may have influenced the climatal conditions of the earth at former remote periods, the author shows that, reasoning from all we know respecting the relative positions of the stars and the probable motion of the solar system, this cause cannot have produced a change so great as that which must have taken place during the glacial epoch, at a time so recent as we have

reason to believe that epoch to have been. The author next proceeds to examine the effects of changes in the disposition of land and sea, and of the consequent changes in the direction of ocean-currents. The Map of Isothermal Lines recently published by MM. Humboldt and Dove, enables us to estimate the influence of the existing configuration of land and sea, and that of currents superinduced thereby, and thus we are enabled to estimate approximately the effects of like causes in different hypothetical cases. The isothermal lines have thus been constructed by the author for the following cases: 1. When the progress of the gulf-stream into the North Sea is supposed to be intercepted by land connecting the northern point of Scotland with Iceland, and that island with the continent of Greenland. 2. The next case assumes the elevation of the land now constituting Western Europe, to a sufficient height to produce such glaciers as those the effects of which we recognise in that region as having been produced during the glacial period. 3. The northern portion of the Atlantic is supposed to be converted into dry land by the elevation of its bed. 4. In the last case, the absence of the gulf-stream, with its influences upon the western coast of Europe, is assumed, together with the submergence beneath the sea of a large portion of northern and western Europe. In this part of his memoir, the author restricts himself chiefly to the consideration of these cases, with the view of ascertaining how the cold of the glacial epoch can be best accounted for, together with its consequent glaciers, of sufficient magnitude to produce the phenomena now so universally attributed to them. Having constructed the isothermal lines in any of the above cases for January and July, he deduces the *mean annual temperature* at any proposed place. He can then calculate the height at that place of an imaginary surface in the atmosphere, the temperature of which, at every point, is equal to 32° Fahrenheit. This imaginary surface must, of course, meet the surface of the earth along a line for every point of which the *mean annual temperature* is that just mentioned; and any line upon this imaginary surface (as that in which it intersects the surface of a mountain) is called a *line of 32° F.* In estimating the height of this line, the author adopts the results given by Humboldt and others, as to the decrease of temperature for an assigned increase of height in ascending from the earth's surface. The next step is to ascertain the position of the snow-line with reference to the *line of 32°*. In the tropical regions the former line is *below* the latter; in the higher latitudes it is generally *above* it. Wherever the difference between the summer and winter temperature is small, the snow-line has a comparatively low position with respect to the line of 32°. By means of these and other inferences, drawn from existing cases, we are able to estimate approximately the relative positions of these two lines in our hypothetical cases, and thus, knowing by calculation the height of the line of 32° at any proposed place, we can estimate that of the snow-line at the same place. Now it appears by observation that nearly all the well-known glaciers, of sufficient magnitude to be considered of the first order, descend about four thousand or five thousand feet below the snow-line, and that the smaller glaciers descend only to smaller distances below that line. We are thus enabled in any hypothetical case to form an approximate estimate of the distance which a glacier would probably descend beneath its snow-line; or, knowing the height of that line by the means above stated, we can thus estimate the height above the sea-level to which the lower extremity of the glacier would probably descend. The author then proceeds to apply these principles to cases (2), (3), and (4), above-mentioned, and to determine the conditions under which glaciers, sufficiently large to produce certain observed glacial phenomena, would exist in Western Europe. In case (2), it would be necessary that that region should be elevated into a mountainous range of not less than 10,000 feet in height, a conclusion which the author considers utterly inadmissible, on account of the entire absence of all independent

geological evidence in support of it. The hypothesis of case (3) he rejects for a similar reason. Case (4) is then discussed at considerable length. It is shown that glaciers of the required magnitude would in that case exist in the region of western Europe, if in addition to the absence of the gulf-stream, we suppose the existence of a cold current from the north, of a moderately refrigerating influence. This latter current, however, might not be essential. The entire diversion of the present gulf-stream into some other channel, which is required by this view of the subject, would be the necessary consequence of that submersion of the North American continent, of which we have had conclusive evidence, during the glacial period; for in such case the current which sets into the Gulf of Mexico would manifestly continue in its north-westerly direction along the present valley of the Mississippi, and the range of the Rocky Mountains, to discharge itself into the Atlantic Ocean. This would correspond to the glacial period on this side the Atlantic; but along the new course of the gulf-stream there would be a much warmer climate than at present; and that such a climate has there existed at a recent geological epoch, seems to be abundantly proved by vegetable remains which have been found between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, precisely in the line which the warmer current would take. Before the depression of the North American continent was sufficient to admit the gulf-stream to flow freely to the Arctic Ocean, the northern part of that continent would be converted into an Arctic sea, and this would correspond to the first part of the glacial drift period in that region. On the gradual elevation of the land after its greatest depression, the north-western course of the gulf-stream would be again arrested, and the northern portion of the American continent would be again converted into an Arctic sea. The temperature of the region of the eastern portion of North America would probably not be much affected by the alteration in the course of the gulf-stream, nor would it probably be very different from that which obtains at present along its eastern coasts. It may also be added that the continued course of the gulf-stream into the Arctic Ocean would very probably generate a cold counter-current from the North Sea across the submerged portion of Europe, such as has been above alluded to. The author is anxious to direct the attention of geologists to this view of the subject, in the hope that it may be tested by such further observations as may bear more immediately upon it. It appears to him to satisfy, better than any other theory, the present known conditions of the great problem which the glacier epoch presents to us.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 13*th.*—James Meadows Rendell, Esq., President, in the chair. The proceedings of the evening were commenced by an Address from the President on taking the chair for the first time, after his election. After thanking the members for the honour conferred on him, and requesting not only their indulgence, but their active co-operation, in maintaining the interest of the meetings, and the dignity and good name of the profession,—the President proceeded to notice the principal works terminated, or in progress, and even the new projects in which engineering skill had been employed, or was required. The Great Exhibition was prominently noticed, attention being drawn to the fact of so much of the raw material and of the manufactured article being shown, with so little of the means of manufacturing, and thus the greatest portion of the lesson had been unproductive.

Turning to the more immediate occupation of the Civil Engineers, which had been styled "The Application of Mind to Matter," it was sought to be enforced that all undertakings should be examined, not only with respect to their engineering possibility, but to their social and political influence on society. The vast increase of private communication was noticed, four hundred millions of letters being now delivered annually, instead of seventy-six millions, as before the establishment of

the penny post system. Steam alone could have conveyed such a mass of correspondence. The increase of population in England, and the decrease in Ireland, afforded an opportunity for pointing out the fine field offered by the latter country for the ameliorating effects of engineering works. Clausen's flax process, emigration, cheap branch lines of railway, drainage, and other topics were then discussed and reasoned on. The general railway system was examined and traced, giving the principal statistical facts connected with the railways of Great Britain, the Continent, India, and the United States, in connexion with which latter, the name of General Gibbs McNeill, the pupil of Telford and George Stephenson, was mentioned as having constructed a great extent of lines. The length, direction, and purposes of the railways were given, with the principal statistical facts connected with them. The principal ports, harbours of refuge, and general civil engineering works in Great Britain were mentioned, with some point of interest connected with each. The electric and submarine telegraphs, with the wonderful effects they were calculated to produce on commerce, and the political relations of nations, were descanted on. The strength of the royal steam navy, and the wonderful progress of the commercial steam power of England were given, with details of the statistics of several of the principal companies, and the value of auxiliary steam and screw vessels was pointed out, with the great change now operating in the collier trade of the north. The drainage of land, and its influence on rivers—the reclaiming of lands from the sea—new modes of raising water in the fens—the sanitary regulations as applied to all large towns—agricultural engineering, its union with chemistry—increased power for water supplies to the metropolis, and the principal cities of Great Britain—and the new mineralogical discoveries of iron ore near Middlesbro'-on-Tees, and Northampton, furnished topics for a brilliant display of statistical research and sound reasoning; and the President, before closing his able address, thus expressed himself with respect to the strike of the operative engineers:—"At a period of such regular employment for almost all classes of artisans, and a general absence of complaint, it is unfortunate that any symptoms of dissatisfaction should have been exhibited by a body of men, whose experience, intelligence, and attainments on most subjects, induced the belief that they would be the last to listen to the evil counsels of designing agitators. Disunion between employers and the employed must ever be productive of evil to both; but it invariably ends in permanent injury to the men, whose occupation is the construction of machines, by which manual labour is only apparently superseded, whilst civilization is invariably advanced, by affording mankind increased powers over the materials of the world. The result of the present contest between employers, who have invested several millions sterling in tools, machinery, and buildings, and artisans, who cannot now execute work without the aid of those machines whose sphere of utility they seek to limit, cannot for an instant be doubtful; and it must be very pernicious influence that could render a body of such intelligent men so unobservant of the true laws regulating supply and demand, as to imagine they could control the prices of the labour necessary to produce those very labour-saving machines of their own manufacture, and which it is evidently their true interest to see multiplied. If their avowed objects were attained, the only result would be such an increased cost of machinery, and such uncertainty in its production, that either the trade would be driven to other countries, or the factories here must be manned by skilled foreign workmen, whose productions are, even now, scarcely second to our own. It is to be fervently hoped that the men will discard the erroneous notion that 'capital is the foe of labour;' and that as the employers have expressed their willingness to consider any individual representations, made in a fitting manner, this unhappy dispute may be arranged without prejudice to either party."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Jan. 9th.—James Yates, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The Rev. W. Gunner, of Winchester College, read a Memoir on the History of the Cistercian Priory of Andwell, near Basing, and of the family of its founders, named De Portu, who held ample possessions in the counties of Hants and Dorset. This monastery is barely mentioned in the 'Monasticon'; it was a cell to the great Abbey of Tyrone, and founded about the time of Henry I. Recent researches amongst the muniments at Winchester College had brought to light numerous evidences connected with this priory, which was ultimately purchased by William of Wykeham, and given to his college at Winchester. Mr. Gunner produced an autograph letter from that prelate, and stated that only one other letter of Wykeham's is known to exist, now preserved in France. The newly-found charters of Andwell have cleared up certain obscure points of genealogical inquiry, which Dugdale and the late Sir Harris Nicolas had in vain endeavoured to elucidate. Mr. Burt produced a copy of a paper found amongst the records of the Court of Requests. It described the strange outbreak of puritanical prejudices at Salisbury, early in the reign of James I., and the attempt made by the Mayor to suppress the gaieties and processions which accompanied the celebrations of ancient fraternities or guilds at that place, especially the morrice dances, in which they indulged on the Lord's Day. The recusant wardens were thrown into prison by the Mayor, whose harsh measures proved displeasing to his fellow-citizens, and this recital, curiously illustrative of the spirit of the times, had doubtless accompanied a petition from the aggrieved parties to the Court of Requests. The Rev. E. Massie sent an account of several paintings lately found in Gawsworth Church, Cheshire, and exhibited copies, evincing more than ordinary merit in their design. He considered these ancient works of art to be of the time of Henry VI. One of them is a spirited picture of 'St. George and the Deliverance of the Princess of Berytus.' Mr. Lucas produced a collection of examples of painted glass, displaying the styles of almost every period. It comprised several royal achievements and devices, supposed to have been formerly at Nonsuch Palace. Mr. Winston observed that, with the exception of the collection in the Rouen Museum, he had not examined any series equally instructive in the variety of examples of all ages and countries. The collection had been formed many years since, and was brought from an ancient mansion in Surrey. The Rev. E. Wilton communicated some inscriptions of the twelfth century, preserved at Lacock Abbey, considered by Mr. Westwood to be of unusual interest as examples of paleography, of a character often found in Anglo-Saxon MSS., but very rare on inscribed stones. Mr. Nesbitt exhibited several engraved monumental figures of striking dimensions, lately found by him in Prussia. Mr. Farrer brought some choice enamels, the work of Leonard Limosin, the most skilful painter of the times of Francis I., and several fine pieces of grès de Flandres, from the Huyvetter collection, the best examples probably in existence of that noted manufacture, so highly esteemed in England in the days of Elizabeth. One of these vases was ornamented with her arms. Amongst antiquities exhibited were numerous vessels of glass, Roman pottery, and ornaments of bronze, from Colchester; several Irish antiquities, from Mr. Brackstone's Museum, &c. Mr. Franks brought a rarity of much interest in connexion with the early history of 'ceramic' manufactures in England—a specimen of the vessels made about 1680, by Francis Place, at the Manor-House, York, as related by Walpole, in his catalogue of engravers. No other production of this early endeavour to fabricate imitations of porcelain in England is now known to exist.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Jan. 13th.—Dr. Camps, the Treasurer, in the chair. 1. Mr. Ainsworth made a communication on the identification, by Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, of the ruins at Al-Hadhar, in Mesopotamia, with the Hazor of Kedar, mentioned in the Prophecies of Jeremiah. 2. A memoir was read

on the age of the obelisk found at Nimroud by Professor Grotefend, translated by the Rev. Ceal Renouard, and communicated by Dr. John Lee. The learned Professor referred this obelisk to the end, or, reckoning backwards, to the beginning of the eighth century B.C., when Shalmaneser (for so Professor Grotefend reads Colonel Rawlinson's 'Temenbar') was continuing the conquests which had been begun by Pul and Tiglath-Pileser. The Professor, by making Sennacherib a subordinate king, carried the history of these conquests through a period of thirty-one years, all of which he described as engraved on the obelisk. 3. Mr. Sharpe read a paper on the later Assyrian empire. It rose under Pul, and it increased under Tiglath, Shalman, and Sennacherib, and fell on the conquest of Nineveh. Nabopolassar, the Babylonian conqueror, made that city his capital; his successor Nebuchadnezzar removed the seat of empire to Babylon. Mr. Sharpe argued that the palaces of Nineveh were probably built under the kings above-mentioned when the Assyrian empire was widest, his views coinciding on this point with those entertained by Professor Grotefend. To prove that the people of Nineveh in part gained their knowledge of art from Egypt, and often copied the fashions of that country, Mr. Sharpe pointed out that the name of Aobeno-Ra, on the ivory tablet, is that of the Egyptian god Amun-Ra, spelt after the Persian pronunciation; that the name of king Tiglath was borrowed from the Egyptian king Takeloth; that the Assyrian conqueror of Bayrut carved his monument on the rock in imitation of Rameses II.; and that the figure of Cyrus the Great on a monument at Persepolis wears an Egyptian head-dress. These two papers were illustrated by a beautiful model of the Nimroud obelisk exhibited by Mr. Tennant, of the Strand.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Jan. 5th.—J. O. Westwood, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. Adam White exhibited a specimen of *Anarta Richardsoni*, (*Hadena R.*, Curtis,) brought from the north of Baffin's Bay, by C. Ede, Esq., R.N. Mr. White also exhibited some rare and fine insects, sent for this Society from Labuan, by Hugh Low, Esq., corresponding member. Among the Coleoptera, Mr. White pointed out *Tricentenotoma Childreni*, Gray, as a species found from Tenassarim to Borneo; and among the Lepidoptera he noticed certain species, whose habitat ranged from Assam and Sylhet to this island. Mr. White then made some observations on the geographical range of species of insects, showing how some ranged over a large extent and variety of country, while others had very narrow localities, and were replaced elsewhere by representative species. In confirmation of some of Mr. White's remarks, Mr. S. Stevens stated that he had received from China a *Colias*, identical with the European *C. Hyale*. Mr. White observed that species of this genus were found throughout the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America, extending even as far north as the Arctic regions. Mr. Curtis remarked that he had lately seen insects from India and Van Diemen's Land belonging to European genera, even if the species were not identical with some inhabiting Europe, and the President said he had seen some from China almost identical with English species. Mr. Curtis exhibited an exotic *Cicada*, found alive in a hothouse in the Horticultural Society's garden, into which it had doubtless been brought with some plants imported from Central America. He also exhibited a nest of the spider, *Epeira zebrata*, found by him at Nice last spring. This specimen was about an inch in diameter, and he was informed by M. Guerin that they were sometimes thrice as large. Mr. Curtis alluded to several objects that had been brought before the Society at previous meetings, on which he made some remarks. Mr. Spence read an extract of a letter he had received from Mr. Thwaites, one of the members of the Society now in Ceylon, to the effect that he had lectured to a mixed audience of Europeans and Cingalese, on the habits and instincts of insects, and had directed attention in particular to the investigation of the metamorphoses of the *Termites*. Mr. S. Stevens

exhibited a fine variety of *Argynnis Paphia*, beautifully suffused with black, which was caught at Darenth-wood, in 1849. The President read an extract of a letter from Brigadier A. B. Harsey, at present in India, stating that a plant of *Enothera speciosa*, which he had taken great pains to rear from imported seed, was suddenly destroyed by a *Galernea*, which attacked it in immense numbers. He deemed it curious that these beetles should thus have fed on a plant not a native of their country, and asked if any explanation could be given. Mr. Douglas said it was possible that the usual food of the species was some plant of the same natural order as *Enothera*; but this could not be taken as a solution of the matter, for he had once in this country found caterpillars of *Cucullia Verbasci* upon a plant of *Buddleia globosa*, a native of Chili, and not belonging to the same natural order as *Verbascum*, on which they usually fed. Mr. Douglas read the concluding portion of his memoir "On the British species of the genus *Gelechia* of Zeller."

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Dec. 29th.—Charles Jellicoe, Esq., V.P., in the chair. A paper was read by the chairman 'On the inequitable operation of the Property and Income Tax Enactment, as regards life and other interests, and on the principles by which direct taxation should be regulated.' The writer showed that under the existing system scarcely any two persons were assessed alike, as regarded their actual property or power to contribute, and that it was even possible for one individual to be called upon to pay more than thirty times the sum required from another, although their real and absolute property was of precisely the same value. He contended that the contribution required from each individual ought to be directly as the means which he has of making it, or as the value of his share in the general wealth or capital of the country, so that after payment of the tax, the members of the whole community would stand in precisely the same financial relation to each other as they did before. To carry such a system into effect, it would of course be necessary to determine the exact value of the property possessed by each person at the time the assessment was made, and the author then proceeded to show in what manner this might be done. After discussing the methods applicable to freehold and leasehold estates, and life interests or annuities, the value of incomes derived from professional and trading pursuits was investigated, and the author's reasons given for estimating them severally at seven, and at three, and one-half year's purchase. The paper concluded with some observations as to the amount likely to be raised by a tax levied on such principles, and as to the advantages to be derived from its adoption.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Statistical, 8 p.m.
— Chemical, 8 p.m.
— School of Mines.—(Natural History, 1 p.m.)—(Mining, 3 p.m.)
- Tuesday.**—Horticultural, 3 p.m.
— Linnean, 8 p.m.
— Civil Engineers.—(On the Alluvial Formations, and the Local Changes, of the South-Eastern Coast of England. Second section,—from Beachy Head to Portland, by Mr. J. B. Redman, M. Inst. C. E., 8 p.m.)
— Pathological, 8 p.m.
— School of Mines.—(Mechanics, 11 a.m.)—(Metallurgy, 1 p.m.)—(Geology, 3 p.m.)
- Wednesday.**—Arts.—(Professor E. Solly, on the Vegetable Substances used in the Arts and Manufactures, in relation to commerce generally, 8 p.m.)
— Geological.—(1. On the Purbeck and Portland Rocks of the South of Dorsetshire, by C. H. Weston, Esq., F.G.S.)—(2. On the southern border of the Highlands, by D. Thorpe, Esq., F.G.S.)—(3. On the Quartz Rock of Scotland, by D. Sharpe, Esq., F.G.S., 8½ p.m.)
— School of Mines.—(Chemistry, 11 a.m.)—(Mineralogy, 3 p.m.)
- Thursday.**—Royal, 8½ p.m.
— Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
— Literature, 4 p.m.
— Numismatic, 7 p.m.
— School of Mines.—(Mechanics, 11 a.m.)—(Metallurgy, 1 p.m.)—(Mineralogy, 3 p.m.)

- Friday.**—Royal Institution.—(Professor Faraday, on the Lines of Magnetic Force, 8½ p.m.)
— Philological, 8 p.m.
— School of Mines.—(Chemistry, 11 a.m.)—(Natural History, 1 p.m.)—(Geology, 3 p.m.)
- Saturday.**—Medical, 8 p.m.
— Botanic, 4 p.m.

FINE ARTS.

Thirty Designs adapted for Civic Architecture.

By J. B. Waring, M.I.B.A.

IN forming a judgment on the merit of these architectural drawings, which are principally of cornices, doorways, and windows, unaccompanied by any explanation, we have not the advantage of knowing of what buildings they are destined to form parts. The shapes of these detached members may be beautiful—nay, even suggestive; an architect has, perhaps, a right to expect that we should rise from particular to general views, and with the data he gives us construct a consistent whole, as a comparative anatomist might do from the bone of an extinct animal. But art is not capable of the consummate perfection of nature, and we should have preferred a little more information as to the size, style, and functions of the entire structures, than is conveyed by the bare words, "civic architecture." Moreover, we incline to think that an inquiry of this kind would lay open some of the defects of these designs, by showing the impracticability of carrying them out to the full under their present condition.

We will take, for instance, the first drawing that occurs—neither the best, nor the worst, as we conceive, of the whole twenty-four. It is a cornice, plainly at first sight Greek in its general outline. The crown consists of three purely Greek mouldings, all good Ionic or Corinthian, with the exception that an astragal is rarely or never used as a terminal moulding, because it gives a round, and therefore a seemingly worn appearance to the upper edge. Below these is a series of modillions, and between them sunk panels of a rectangular form. These panels would seem to be in good keeping, though they are large, and have a formal character; but the faces of the modillions are ornamented with foliage, shields, and at the corner with a female head and bust, executed wholly in the Gothic manner. We trace the natural thistle, convolvulus, and ivy leaves, and elsewhere a *fleur-de-lis*, tied in the fabulous heraldic fashion; and all this on a Grecian entablature! How would it be possible to carry out this mixture of styles in all the other parts of a structure? Immediately underneath occurs another common Greek moulding, which forms the commencement of the frieze; and below it a course of three mouldings like the first, the astragal being now placed in the middle. This last system of mouldings, however, is cut by a series of perpendicular channels, with circular heads, which give them an appearance of inverted battlements or miniature brackets, again far more Gothic in character than Greek. On the face of the frieze is an elaborate ornamental composition, which will be noticed presently, and the frieze is terminated by a scotia, and separated from the architrave by an astragal, fillet, and finally a row of dentels, rounded so as to look like small brackets. The mixture of Gothic ornament with Greek method is only too apparent, and the question how far this is permissible is immediately raised.

These compositions would seem to tell us, that all styles and modes of ornament are equally open to the choice of the designer, who is at liberty to combine them under whatever conditions he pleases—that the vital spirit of ancient architecture has in fact passed away, the life is gone, and only the vacant shell remains. The products of their genius are therefore to be re-adapted by our own, we are to work up anew the cast-off relics in a modern dress, which shall at once remind us of all that is gone before, and be an historical reminiscence rather than an expression of the feeling of the present time. We conceive that the principle is a false one, either on one side or the other. If we are to have an ancient style, let it at least be pure: science should not depart from its own principles; the feeling of the past must be revered, and its memory pre-

served without confusion. Our first demand of historical narration is, let it be, as far as possible, true. On the other hand, a different course is open to the enterprising designer. Beginning with a given style, or, what is still better, with the common principles of all styles, he may give expression to thought by cultivating and developing those principles, within certain fixed limits and subject to established laws, and by so doing he cannot fall into mannerism. His structures and ornaments will strike the eye, not as reproductions of Greek, or Saxon, or Lombard sentiment, but as the language of his own; they will wear both the originality and the consistency of an independent mind working in prescribed channels. Mr. Waring appears to us to have thrown aside the strict requirements of the first system, without supplying the independent and vigorous thought of the latter.

To proceed to a further inspection of these designs. We find, in a second cornice, a more Roman style prevailing; the modillions under the true cornice are expanded into large brackets of a scroll shape, with pendants at the upper extremities, the latter occurring also elsewhere in the drawings, and everywhere with a most injurious effect of meanness and commonplace. Between them are disks, ornamented with portrait busts, underneath a mediæval dog-tooth moulding; and on the frieze a scroll of foliage, which, without preserving the purity of good Roman work, having here and there cinquecento knots, conventional heraldic roses, a few natural flowers, and an angel and shield, yet redeems by its boldness the formality of the upper cornice. Some archbands of moulded brick, which follow, are elegant, cleverly adapted to the material, and not offending greatly by an admixture of variously-derived ornamentation. Afterwards are string courses of the same material, in one of which may again be observed the Gothic nail-head moulding above, the Greek egg-and-tongue below; in the centre, a subject of boys hunting monsters in a tangled mass of vine-leaves, stems, and fruit, rather confused, but boldly sketched, with an effect of richness, partly conventional, partly natural in treatment. Six brackets representing groups of convolvulus, lotus, thistle, rose, holly (?) and ivy respectively, are, (with one exception, which is doubtful), as far as the treatment of the foliage goes, highly successful. The figures under the slabs have a painful appearance.

It would be easy to point out peculiarities in the remaining specimens of design here exhibited; but not to appear tedious to our readers, we will mention only the following—a doorway (plate 10), which appears to be one of the best of the designs, and were it not for two or three accessions, viz. two panels containing angels with shields, a Gothic group of ivy, and four little shafts with Byzantine heads, unexceptionable in style. A window, on plate 13, appears to have been treated in the early Italian style of the fourteenth century, and to be perfectly pure. The same may be said of a doorway (plate 14), and might have been added of that on plate 12, which is very handsomely ornamented with interlacing circles in the head of the doorway, and with coloured voussoirs, were it not for an early Norman dog-tooth heading, which occurs on the square piers that constitute the door-jamb—quite out of character with the Italian air of the upper part. The "sketch for an entrance," which the volume closes, is not successful. It combines two styles, a circular-headed Gothic and Renaissance doorways; it loads the former, which is the heavier and more ancient of the two, with ornament, and places it on the upper storey, leaving the lower quite bare; and includes the whole in a framework of somewhat castellated forms—elements the discordance of which no skill, if manifest, can succeed in reconciling. The minor decoration that appears in these works possesses great merit—it gives in many instances a faithful transcript of nature, particularly as to various leaves and forms of vegetation; indeed, in this particular point the taste of the designer is especially marked. Where figures are introduced, the action is too often uncertain, or the symbols indeterminate, as in the instance of

arch-band (plate 4), one-half of which is very obscure. The frieze of the first cornice may be thought least open to these objections, where a railway-engine and palm branches speak for themselves plainly enough. The introduction of the former of these objects must be considered a bold experiment, on the whole of doubtful success, particularly as it has faults of delineation—the bit of wheel, rather suggested than drawn, is in the wrong place, and the palm-tree of peace must evidently be crushed on the first advance of the locomotive. We acknowledge, however, the difficulties of treatment. A taste for that peculiar style of leafage, called by the Germans knüttel, seems to have entered largely into these compositions, sometimes well and characteristically, but at others rather to the detriment of the smooth flow of an acanthus or cinquecento scroll. Indeed, the want of a wholesome purity of style, and an unhesitating readiness to adopt the first ornament that suggests itself, whether ancient or modern, northern or classical, irrespective of its historical or emblematic character, is the striking fault of these designs, though considerable study is apparent, and much facility of adaptation. The respective conditions of material also have been well considered; but errors of design like those we have adverted to, are not only difficult to remove from a style once formed, when a purity of taste is wanting, but they are also detected at a glance, and are fatal to the success of the most elaborate compositions.

At the meeting of the Graphic Society, on Wednesday, a few of Turner's early drawings attracted interest; and the sketch-books of Mr. Edward Cooke and Mr. Frank Dillon were much admired. Mr. Coke contributed a very superior collection of calotypes. A fine marble bust, by Campbell, of the late distinguished surgeon, Mr. Liston, was exhibited, and two very excellent copies in oil, made at Venice by Frost, one from Bonifazio, and the other from Tintoretto.

MUSIC.

MR. AGUILAR gave the first of a series of three *soirées* of "Classical Pianoforte Music from the works of Beethoven," on Tuesday evening last, at the Beethoven rooms in Queen Anne-street. To those whose taste has been regulated in the severer schools of Germany, the programme was sufficiently attractive. The selection comprised three sonatas, and the bagatelles 'La Primavera' and 'Presto,' (in A flat,) which were played by Mr. Aguilar himself. He is evidently an enthusiastic student of the great harmonist, whom he thoroughly appreciates and understands. It is but justice to Mr. Aguilar to say, we never heard the music of Beethoven more finely played. Mr. Aguilar's style possesses the rare merit of being wholly devoid of affectation; his playing is truthful, nervous, and pure, and is characterised by deep feeling; his touch singularly light and free, where these qualities are desirable, accompanied by the exhibition of great power without effort. His performance, especially of the *andante* and *rondo* in Op. 12, No. 1, and in the whole of the moonlight sonata, was finished in the extreme. A new violinist of the name of Jansa, from Vienna, took part in the former sonata, and was well received. He is a performer of average merit; his mechanism is neat, his style grave—sedate would perhaps better convey it—his tone is rather flat. In the *rondo* he showed occasional fire, but his playing wants animation. A Miss Ursula Barclay sang a song of Beethoven's, and a graceful air by Mr. Aguilar, very nicely—she would have done better had she been less nervous. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano, sweet and round in its upper notes, but disposed to harshness in the lower part of the register. She will, we have no doubt, improve. The attendance, notwithstanding the wretched state of the weather, was very fair. Mr. Aguilar was warmly and deservedly applauded at the close of each piece.

The third of the THURSDAY CONCERTS at Exeter Hall presented this week, in addition to a varied bill of fare, the attraction of "the full band of the 1st Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Wardell;" and we were glad to see that, together, they were more than a match for the elements—for, in spite of both wind and rain, the body of the Hall was well filled: the attendance in the stalls was thin. Mr. Severn is no doubt in the right to enlist whatever aids he deems likely to answer the double purpose of pleasing the public and bringing grist to his own mill. For ourselves, we confess to our regret at the importation of red-coated dragoons, notwithstanding their admirable proficiency on their respective instruments, or their combined effect, into an orchestra. They are, so to speak, anachronisms, and obviously do not assimilate with the scene. It is more than an even chance that their performances are not done justice to, either by the audience or themselves. Unused to being cooped up within walls, their execution is apt to be more distinguished for its power than its refinement—they do not measure their force with sufficient care; and passages which, in the open air, would leave little to be desired, grate somewhat harshly on ears accustomed to greater delicacy of treatment. We felt this sensibly on Thursday night, at the performance of Weber's exquisite overture to *Oberon*, by the magnificent band in question. It was given with great care, spirit, and precision, but the absence of the softening influences of the stringed instruments was not unfrequently very perceptible; it was, however, boisterously and deservedly encored. Their services were called into requisition several times during the night, greatly to the gratification of the general audience. Their performance of a selection from *Luceria Borgia* was excellent, and a spirited march of M. Severn's, in the Eastern style, was done ample justice to by them. We cannot speak too favourably of the chaste and graceful delivery of an English version of Abt's beautiful air, 'Wenn die Schwalben,' by the new tenor of whom we have spoken, Mr. Swift. With only ordinary cultivation, we augur for this gentleman a rank second to none among the best vocalists of our day. His voice is a high tenor, of that pure and silvery tone so unusual in these latitudes, to which he joins great feeling and delicacy of expression; he was heartily encored; he is a decided acquisition. Miss Goddard played Thalberg's well-known fantasia from *Mose in Egitto*, with a power and certainty that drew down the most rapturous applause. She has unusual strength of finger in one so inexperienced, and will evidently be a very fine player. The instrument on which she performed had a metallic ring in its middle octaves, that was occasionally very disagreeable. As a contrast, both in performer and instrument, the audience were presented with another pianoforte solo, by Székely, a Hungarian pianiste of repute, on a very fine instrument of Hopkinson's. He is unquestionably a very able *artiste*, and his touch has a liquid clearness that is very characteristic. He has great command of the key board, and executes with ease. He played a fantasia from *La Fiancée*, arranged by himself—well calculated to develop his own method. He was much applauded. The madrigal, 'All creatures now are merry minded,' was well given by the full chorus with much effect—far better than was the previous one of 'Stay, limpid stream.' 'Haste thee, nymph,' was, of course, encored. The subject is beyond Mr. Bodda's grasp. His laugh, however, was unexceptionable and infectious. The chorus was no way behindhand with him, and some of the ladies as usual were merry in excess. Miss Stewart was well received in 'Wake sweetest melody.' We must not omit to mention Miss Ransford's share of 'Winds gently whisper,' which was very creditable to her. It was past ten before the first part terminated. The encores protract these long Thursdays to an intolerable extent.

At the Opéra National at Paris, an *opéra comique*, in three acts, by Boieldieu, son of the celebrated composer of *La Dame Blanche*, has been brought out under the title of *Les Buttes des*

Moulins. It has evidently been written with too much haste, and is not at all likely to obtain lengthened popularity. Still it contains several airs of considerable merit. A *duo* between the hero and the heroine—a brace of water-carrying Auvergnats—is much admired; it is accompanied by the striking of hands, and the pushing about of one another, in which the lower orders of Auvergne indulge when in merry mood. It is really a laughable and clever thing, and will, no doubt, become very popular amongst the vulgar.

At Leipsic, Berlin, and other cities of Germany, special performances of the operas and of selections from the miscellaneous works of Mendelssohn have just taken place, as a mark of respect for his memory, on the recent anniversary of his death.

Herr Bungenhagen, the director of the Berlin Conservatoire, died in that city on the 20th ult. In his office he was the successor of Zelter, who became notorious by the publication of his correspondence with Goethe.

An opera, called *Maria Giovanni*, by the Duke de Litta, has been performed with success at Turin. The duke has paid all the expense of producing it.

A new opera, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, by Nicolai, has been performed at Breslau, where it produced a great sensation.

Henri Hertz has recommenced his concerts on his return from California.

THE DRAMA.

THE cessation, at least for the present, of dramatic performances at DRURY LANE appears to be indicated by the announcement that Miss Glyn's engagement terminates on Monday next. This lady has maintained here the position she had previously acquired, but has not added to her *répertoire*, and the performances of legitimate plays by a very weak company cannot have tended to advance that class of pieces in public estimation. No novelty has been attempted, or any especial care evinced in the getting up of the plays that have been produced.

At the ADELPHI, Mr. Silsbee has appeared in *The Yankee Pedlar*, a character not presenting, however, any opportunity for the exhibition of talent at all varying from that displayed in his previous performances. Awkwardness of manner, short quick utterance, and the perfect expression of low cunning, with an aptitude for quaint storytelling, are the sources of entertainment in both. The piece is an improvement on *The Forest Rose*, inasmuch as the coarseness is less obtrusive.

The new farce, *An Organic Affection*, produced at the OLYMPIC on Thursday evening, is not without merit in the whimsical absurdity of the idea on which it is founded,—that of a poor law copier, with a taste for luxury, becoming suddenly possessed of a fortune, and being checked in a foolish career by a benevolent physician working upon his apprehensions of heart disease. The part of the Clerk, as played by Mr. Compton, promised greater originality in the earlier portion of the piece than appeared in the latter part, where either carelessness or deficiency of constructive power in the author was exhibited in the clumsiness of the contrivances by which the plot was carried on. Compton's acting, however, carried this trifle to a triumphant conclusion; the excitability of manner, the absurd fears constantly arising, and the sudden checks to which the exhilaration of the spirits were continually subjected, were expressed with great comic power. The farce is written by Mr. Banks.

A new place of entertainment was opened on Monday at the Adelaide Gallery, called THE MARIONETTE THEATRE, in which the performers are all dolls, on a miniature stage, somewhat after the style of the Puppet Theatre at Cologne. It is certainly a novelty in London, and bids fair to excite a considerable share of curiosity. One thing, however, is needed, and that is refinement. We do not allude to the theatre itself, for every attention has been paid to elegance and a delicate taste in the audience part; nor to the stage depart-

ment, which is beautifully got up in its miniature splendour of scenery, dresses, and decorations; nor to the puppet actors and actresses, though their faces are certainly very coarsely painted, the effect of distance (or rather, of proximity) being miscalculated; but what we do allude to is to the orchestra. It is far too noisy and commonplace; it is like a vulgar street-band at times, where one's ears are outraged by the persevering tyranny of a boisterous cornopean and a piccolo, both played with the utmost force of the human lungs. Let us suggest to the proprietor of this novel and, in other respects, elegant little theatre, that the miniature character of the stage should be kept up in the orchestra, which ought to give the effect of a full band heard through a diminished medium. The selection of the music, also, requires a different taste from that which is at present displayed. It should be pleasing, graceful, elegant; but we have no doubt these things will be greatly improved in a short time. The arrangements of scenery, decorations, and furniture are complete. There was an opening address, so neatly and wittily written, as to remind us of the prologues by Goldsmith, spoken by a figure in full evening costume, representing the manager—an introductory scene in burlesque verse, full of apt allusions, displaying the resources of the company in various departments. The acting of the dolls is very amusing, especially their vain struggles at walking, and their utter inability to accomplish that apparently simple performance. As to their dancing, it is wonderful. We were kept in a constant oscillation between admiration and excruciating laughter at their highly-finished operatic style. There was also a sailor's hornpipe danced to perfection, amidst the prolonged plaudits of the whole audience. The perfect keeping of everything on the stage would have made us quite forget their diminutive size, had it not been for the occasional intrusion on our view of the heads of the musicians. We must not omit to notice that 'God save the Queen' was sung by the whole company, arranged on the stage, as is usual in our theatres upon opening nights. The effect of the spoken pieces was better than of those of mere action, the words giving an intention to the gestures of the puppets that was wanting when there was no vocal aid to the illusion.

The first of the Royal private performances at Windsor Castle took place on Friday, the 9th. The play was *Twelfth Night*, performed by the company from the Princess's, strengthened by the addition of Mr. Leigh Murray, as *Duke Orsino*. Mr. Bartley resumed the part of *Sir Toby Belch* on the occasion, and has since repeated his performance of it in public. The Court performances arranged for last night were, *Not a Bad Judge*, with Mr. C. Mathews and Mr. Harley, and *The Lottery Ticket*, with Mr. Webster in the principal part.

We may record the performance this week, at the Grand Opera, Paris, of Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, with the dances and music of Lulli; but it seems to have been a dreary affair. This comedy is not altogether worthy of the genius of Molière; indeed it scarcely deserves to be called a comedy, seeing that it consists of a set of farcical scenes, strung together as a pretext for executing sundry ballets. It was, however, written in a great hurry for one of the court *fêtes* of Louis XIV.; and that august potentate himself deigned to figure in it as one of the *ballet*. The only other novelties which our letters mention are a smart little *proverbe* at the Théâtre Français, and a five-act play, (miscalled a *vaudeville*.) *Les Rêves de Mathews*, at the Théâtre du Vaudeville. In the latter, the ever-young and inimitable Dejazet figures with all her wonted *verve*.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Jan. 14th.

OUR literary circles have received a very painful shock this week, by the promulgation of a decree exiling a considerable number of ex-members of Parliament, and amongst them several of literary

note—Victor Hugo, Pascal Duprat, Emile de Girardin, Professor Quinet, A. Thouret—also M. Thiers and M. de Rémusat, who, notwithstanding their political eminence, may fairly be counted in the literary fraternity. And perhaps still greater sensation has been caused by the transportation to Cayenne, in a batch of nearly five hundred political offenders, of Xavier Durrien, a well-known political writer, of several journalists, and of poor Peter Lachambaudie, author of a volume of fables in the style of Lafontaine and *Æsop*—which volume, by the way, the 'Literary Gazette' reviewed some months ago. It is said, too, that the exiling and transporting of journalists and literary men is not yet at an end. A government newspaper, to be sure, hints this morning that this is a mistake; but the pen-and-ink gentry still have uncomfortable visions of the swamps of Cayenne and the burning deserts of Algeria or Senegal constantly before them. The truth is, that the present government thinks all who write its natural enemies; and having absolute and irresponsible power, it treats them accordingly.

The interest which the French people of all classes feel in their literary men has been strikingly exemplified with respect to these decrees of banishment. The casting forth of so many writers, and of Victor Hugo, in particular, as the most illustrious of them all, drew forth a murmur of surprise and sorrow, louder and more general than might have been expected, considering the state of siege, and the fierceness of yet unforgotten party strife. The French justly think their literature one of the most glorious in Europe; and it seems in their eyes almost impious to proscribe the men who have helped to make it.

When writers are thus punished and thus menaced, and when, besides, a most vigorous censorship is exercised over all that passes through the press, it is a matter of course for literary enterprise to be completely paralysed. And so it is. The last week presents even a more beggarly account of new publications than that which preceded. There is not from beginning to end of it one single work of sufficient importance to be mentioned in a foreign journal;—nothing, indeed, of the slightest literary interest even in France. And of forthcoming works which are announced, I observe only two which are at all likely to attract attention—viz., another volume of M. de Barente's 'History of the Convention,' and a political treatise by no less a personage than Count de Fiquelmont, an ex-prime minister of Austria, entitled, 'Lord Palmerston, England, and the Continent.'

The ratifications of the treaty for the protection of literary property between England and France, have been exchanged in this city; and the only formality now required, I believe, to cause the treaty to have the force of law in both countries, is, its adoption by the English Parliament. In a few weeks, at the outside, we may expect to see the bill passed through both houses; and the English authors and publishers will themselves enjoy the advantage arising from the sale of their works in France. It is important that such publishing houses in England as have been accustomed to bring out translations, should bear in mind that the treaty will prohibit them from producing the translation of any French work, in which copyright still exists, without the special authorisation of the owner.

The passion which exists in France for 'Memoirs' by private individuals is well known:—and, notwithstanding the immense stock of such writings, which at present load book-shelves, it seems that vast additions are to be made to it. Indeed, there is scarcely a person of any note, literary, political, or military, who has not written, is writing, or is preparing to write, *ses mémoires*. Old Duke Pasquier, so celebrated for the important part he has played in political life, and for the innumerable oaths of eternal fidelity which he has taken to every one of the innumerable governments that have strutted their brief hour on the stage of France since the Revolution of 1789, has just, it appears, concluded his, and has had three copies of them made and deposited in different places,

that no accident may prevent them from seeing the light. Madame George Sand is at present, it is announced, engaged in writing hers, at her country seat in Berry; and if the *on dit* of literary circles is to be credited, she intends to relate all her adventures (and they have not been few), and all the secret sentiments of her heart (they must be curious), with the frankness, or rather cynical contempt of mankind, which Jean Jacques Rousseau, 'her guide, philosopher, and friend,' displayed in his famous 'Confessions.' Indeed, 'Mes Confessions' is, it is said, to be the title of the work; and it is to be hoped that the public will be an indulgent father-confessor—pardoning many faults for the sake of much genius. Another memoir-writer is said to be no less a personage than M. Guizot. But even if it be true, no work of the kind from such a pen can possibly see the light until many years after his death.

Two deaths have occurred in the literary world,—one of M. Le Sourd, formerly a theatrical critic in the *Journal des Débats*, and the author of a volume or two of decent poetry; the other, of Benjamin Laroche, translator of Byron and Shakspeare. M. Jay, a once popular *littérateur*, and still celebrated "by courtesy," is seriously ill. M. Arago, on the contrary, who a few weeks back was in a very alarming state, has, I am glad to say, recovered sufficiently to be able to resume his scientific pursuits.

The newspapers announce a curious addition to the menagerie of the *Jardin des Plantes*—that of an ape of the species called "the man of the woods." It is between three and four English feet in height; and in its proportions is so much like a human being, as to create the uncomfortable conviction in the mind of the spectator that, after all, he himself (intelligence apart) is only a superior sort of monkey. This is, it appears, the first time an animal of the kind has been seen at Paris. And *apropos* of the *Jardin des Plantes*, it may be mentioned that M. Geoffrey Saint Hilaire has just brought out the first part of his methodical catalogue of the mammiferous animals and the birds in the Museum of Natural History.

A quantity of manuscripts and documents belonging to Huet, bishop of Avranches, have just been brought to light. This prelate was one of the most learned men of France of the seventeenth century, and wrote some philosophical works which are still much esteemed. Voltaire, though not at all favourable to churchmen, was, if my memory does not mislead me, one of his greatest admirers. It is a little singular that, notwithstanding his eminence in letters, and the important part he played in his own times, Bishop Huet is without a biographer. Talking of biographers, how happens it that when in England you are overwhelmed with biographies of chancellors, and judges, and ministers, and speakers, no one thinks of devoting a few volumes to foreign illustrations? France alone has scores of men, the records of whose lives possess as much interest to Englishmen, or as much literary and historical value, as those of many of our own countrymen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Jan. 10th, 1852.
"It is strange if Mr. Hazlitt, in his translation of 'Talvj's History of the Colonization of America,' has given no account of the author, so well known in Germany. Talvj is a pseudonym for 'Therese A. L. von Jacobi,' (T. A. L. v. J.), who some ten years ago married the celebrated American, Professor Robinson, the traveller in Palestine. Mrs. Robinson is known in Germany by her works on national popular songs (Volkslieder), particularly of Slavonic races. I mention this, as in the article on the above-mentioned work in this day's 'Literary Gazette' the lady is made a gentleman; and it will explain the object of the work, which was to give the Germans an account of the Colonization of New England from American sources. The German title also is a 'History of the Colonization of New England.' "W."

The title of the work edited by Mr. Hazlitt, and referred to in the preceding letter, is 'Talvj's History of the Colonization of America.' Mr. Hazlitt has not added a word to show that it is the production of Fräulein v. Jacobi (or Talvj), or of any lady whatsoever. The reviewer has pointed out that the title of the book is a misnomer; but he was not aware that it is also either a mis-translation, or a device to render the work more attractive to the purchaser.

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Consulting Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT FOR 1851:

"In the year ending the 20th November, 1851, 1231 Policies have been issued; the Annual Premiums on which amount to £18,498 8s. 6d.

"Since the establishment of the Institution in December, 1835, 13,729 Policies have been effected, and the Annual Income is £189,240 2s.

"The balance of receipts over the disbursements in 1851, is £114,623 3s. 9d.; and the Capital is now £738,492 18s. 4d."

The next Quinquennial Division of Profits will be made up to the 20th November, 1852, and all who effect Assurances before that time will participate in the profits which may accrue to such policies.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st January, are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days from that date.

The Report is now ready, and may be had on application at the Office, or of the Agents in the country.

Dec. 20, 1851. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

THOMAS NEWMAN HUNT, Esq., Chairman.

JOHN HORSLEY PALMER, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

A NEW SCALE OF PREMIUMS on Insurances for the whole term of life has recently been adopted, by which a material reduction has been made at all ages below 50 years.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year; and may be applied to increase the sum insured; to an immediate payment in Cash; or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

ONE-THIRD of the Premium on Insurances of £500 and upwards for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience: by which means £1500 may be insured for the present outlay otherwise required for £1000.

LOANS.—The Directors will lend Sums of £50 and upwards on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY.—Those who effect Insurances with this Company are protected by its large Subscribed Capital from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

INSURANCES without participation in Profits may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—INSTITUTED 1824.

FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the PROPRIETORS of this Society will be held at the Office, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday the 1st inst., for the purpose of declaring a BONUS, when the persons ASSURED have the right of being present. The Report, just printed, and the New Prospectus can now be obtained.

GEO. H. PINCKARD, Secretary.

99, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

January 12, 1852.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Fleet

Street, London, 14th January, 1852.—Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Law Life Assurance Society will be held at the Society's Office, Fleet Street, London, on Monday the Second day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, pursuant to the provisions of the Society's Deed of Settlement, for the purpose of receiving the Auditors' annual report of the Accounts of the Society up to the 31st December last, and for general purposes.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES.
The Dividend on the Capital Stock for the year 1851, will be paid between the hours of ten and three daily (Tuesday excepted,) on and after the 12th day of April next.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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Indisputable policies granted on the lives of persons in every station of life, and every part of the world, on peculiarly favourable terms.

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VICE-PRESIDENT.

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Rev. Thomas Pearce.
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Richard Westbrook, Esq.
William Newton, Esq.
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Physician—Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., 22, Old Burlington-street.

Surgeon—Reginald Read, Esq., 1, Guildford-place, Russell-square.

Actuary and Secretary—Thomas Walker, B.A.

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TABLE No. 1.—Without Participation.

Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at Death.				
20	30	40	50	60
£1 11 10	£2 0 8	£2 15 0	£4 1 0	£6 0 10

TABLE No. 2.—With Participation in Profits.

For the Assurance of £100, payable at Death.

20	30	40	50	60
£1 14 8	£2 4 4	£2 19 9	£4 8 0	£6 11 10

Annuities granted by this Association for every £100 sunk.

40	50	60	70
£6 18 6	£8 0 0	£10 9 8	£14 15 6

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THOMAS ROBINSON, Resident Director.
The usual Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents bringing Business to the Office.

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SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION with those of any existing company. In this Society the whole profits are divisible among the policyholders, who are at the same time exempt from personal liability. It claims superiority, however, over other mutual offices in the following particulars:—

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 4. EXEMPTION FROM ENTRY MONEY.
- All policies indisputable unless obtained by fraud.

* Annual Premiums for £100 with Whole Profits.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
£1 15 8	1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 1 7	5 1 11

* Annual Premiums for £100, with Whole Profits, payable for 21 years only.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45
£2 7 10	2 10 8	2 14 6	2 19 8	3 6 4	3 14 9

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Agent and Secretary for London.

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Two Scales of Premiums, Participating and Non-Participating. Two-Thirds of Profits divided as Bonus every Seven Years. One-Third of the Premium may remain Unpaid as a debt upon the Policy—and other facilities afforded to Insurers.

Insurances taken to the extent of £10,000 on a Single Life. Every class of Fire and Life Insurance Business transacted. Prospectuses with Full Tables, and Details—and Forms; may be had at the Offices of the Company: or of any of the Agents.

(By Order of the Board)
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

January, 1852.

SOCIETY for the DISCHARGE and RELIEF of
PERSONS IMPRISONED for SMALL DEBTS throughout
ENGLAND and WALES, Established 1772.

President—The Earl of Romney.

Vice-President—Lord KENYON.

Treasurer—BENJAMIN BOND CABELL, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

Auditors—CAPEL CURE, Esq., and H. HARWOOD PENNY, Esq.

At a MEETING of GOVERNORS held in Craven Street, on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1852, the cases of 9 petitioners were considered, all of which were approved.

Since the Meeting held on the 3rd of December, 1851, THREE DEBTORS, of whom two had wives and two children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expenses of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was £56 12s. 5d., and the following

BENEFACCTIONS RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST REPORT:—

Joshua Watson, Esq.	£2 2 0
Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.	5 5 0
The Rev. Thomas Beevar, Newark, Notts, per Mr. Le Grand.	10 0 0
Mrs. S. Cholmeley, per Messrs. Hoare.	2 0 0
Frederick Chatfield, Esq.	5 5 0
Edward Wyndham, Esq.	2 2 0

Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick Court, Temple; also by the following Bankers—Messrs. Cocks, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven Street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary.

THE COTTINGHAM MUSEUM—REMAINING PORTION.

MESSRS. FOSTER AND SON are directed by the Executrix to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, No. 43, Waterloo Bridge Road, on MONDAY, 26th January, at 11 for 12 o'clock, on account of the number of Lots, and without reserve, to clear the premises immediately, the unsold and unclaimed portion of the Museum of Mediæval Art, collected by the late L. N. COTTINGHAM, F.S.A., Architect. On view, and Catalogues had at the Offices, 54, Pall Mall.

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—The URAN UTAN presented by the Governor of Singapore, the HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions, are exhibited Daily.

Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

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Unanimous praise of the entire press. Crowded houses. First appearance of new singers, Monday, Jan. 19th, and every evening during the week. Initiatory Address by Mr. Albany Brown. The Manager's Room. Debut of the celebrated Italian prima donna, Signora Barberi Alleni Bombast Furioso, with introduced melodies, and the grand ballet of Pauline, or, The Pupil of Nature.

Doors to open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

MORNING PERFORMANCES.—In consequence of numerous applications, and the near termination of the holidays, there will be a Morning Juvenile Performance on Thursday and Saturday next, the 22nd and 24th inst. The doors will be opened at half-past 2, and commence at 3 o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Lower Stalls, 2s. Balcony, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Private Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be had of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, St. James's-street; Mr. C. Olivier, New Bond-street; of all the principal Librarians; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

TO VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT AND

TO ARTISTS.—Messrs. J. and R. MCCRACKEN, Foreign Agents, and Agents to the Royal Academy, No. 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c., from all parts of the Continent for clearing through the Custom Houses, &c., and that they undertake the Shipment of Effects to all parts of the world.

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